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BOOK NOTES

CONSISTING OF

LITERARY GOSSIP, CRITICISMS OF BOOKS AND
LOCAL HISTORICAL MATTERS CONNECTED
WITH RHODE ISLAND.

V. 17

VOL. XVII.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE, 1900.

PROVIDENCE:

SIDNEY S. RIDER.

1900.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 1

MCALHEENY'S CAKE WALK.

COMPOSED BY EMMET FALFMOOR.

The popular fancy for the syncopated rhythm characteristic of certain negro melodies, and now rejoicing in the euphonious name of "rag-time," has evoked so much which is utterly futile that it is a pleasure to enter to its credit anything possessing a degree of musical value. This pleasure is emphasized in the case of one of the most original and interesting. "McAlheeny's Cake Walk; a Two-Step in Irish Rag-Time," by the fact that the composer, Mr. James C. McCabe, may be numbered among Providence musicians. There is an exceptional degree of character and individuality in the material, especially the passages suggestive of the Irish bag-pipes—an ingenious device, giving to the music a coloring which justifies the title. Not the least important element in the composition is its extremely effective instrumentation, which reveals the practical knowledge gained in orchestral experience, and already successfully used in the arrangement of songs and other music for orchestra, notably of DeKoven's "O Promise Me!" Mr. McCabe's musical standing is based, however, upon more serious work than the "McAlheeny," clever as that undoubtedly is. His setting of Moore's "How Dear to Me The Hour," is an

admirable realization of the spirit of reverie which characterized the poem; while a march written several years ago may be found more than once upon Seidl's Brighton Beach program—summer programs, it is true, yet mainly classical. It is perhaps scarcely a matter for regret that Mr. McCabe should have deviated for once into the popular vein, since he has demonstrated thereby that a rag-time two-step is not of necessity inane. Nevertheless we shall await with interest his return to work which affords a fuller scope for his ability and a keener and more lasting pleasure to lovers of good music.

M. D. E.

The reference in the preceeding paper, which paper was written by my talented friend M. D. E. who wrote the admirable note on the work of the American Band, which appeared in *BOOK NOTES*, for Sept. 2, the reference I repeat, to "Irish Bag-pipes" seems at first a mistake, and were we to stand upon Webster, as an authority, it would be a mistake, for Webster says what nearly every body thought was true, that the bag-pipe is "a musical wind instrument now used chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland," but Murray, the greatest English authority, says "now chiefly used in the Scottish Highlands, and in Ireland;" Shakespeare in the *Winter's*

Tale, act 4, Sc. 3, introduces a bag-pipe, and uses the words "*dildos* and *fadings*," the latter of which was then the common name of an Irish dance—*Rinca fada*, was the real name of the dance—so that my charming friend is quite correct in her use of the term. Bailey another excellent authority gives (1728) the use of the bag pipe to "Scotland, Ireland and the north of England". Grove's Dictionary, the latest and by far the best Musical Dictionary ever written says "the Irish bag-pipe differs from the Scotch in having a softer reed and longer tubes with a chaunter, that is, a finger pipe giving ten, or even twelve notes, the scale is said to be more accurate than the Scotch.

The latest annual report of the Narragansett Library at Peacedale is that of November, '99 From the "Times" we gather these facts: "Five hundred and seventy-six readers took out 960 books, classified as follows:" Then follows 14 classes, the last of which is "Reference" which the report says is "for inside use only" certainly these could not have been "taken out" and hence only 914 books *were* taken out; that is one book, and a half, to each taker. Here in Providence the average to each taker of books in 1898 was eight and a half books. This shows the paucity of readers at Peacedale. Practically speaking all "Juvenile" books are Fiction, hence of the 914 books taken at the Narragansett Library 684 were novels; of the class "Useful Arts" but *one* book was taken; of Fine Arts but 3; Philosophy, (natural and abstract) but 3; men may draw what conclusion they can, from such a showing, but in downright truth it is a shocking showing. My very learned compatriot Mr. Melville Dewey, at a meeting of Librarians not long since, in

speaking of the extermination of book-sellers and book stores used this expression: "Good booksellers will all find more positions than they can fill as librarians; the poor ones can go to selling soft drinks, or something of that kind"; since the writer is not a librarian, he must be on of the "poor" whites of whom Mr. Dui speaks, and perchance I must take Mr. Dooe's remedy But before I go, I would just ask Mr. Duey to explain the difference between the work of all the Rhode Island librarians in circulating 85 per cent of novels, in all the books they circulate and *selling soft drinks*—good Mr. Dui please tell us. My very distinguished friend Mr. Dougherty further said "we know that the American Library Association has encouraged the publication of better books," such for instance as *David Harum*, of which some 425,000 copies have been circulated chiefly by the librarians; Mr. Dewey further said "It (the Librarian Association) may kill off undersirable publishers but it strengthens strong houses" such for instance as Harper and Brothers; that must be why Lea & Blanchard offered their publications at one third the catalogue prices. BOOK NOTES thanks Mr. Dooe for his illustration; it was bright; now will not the gentlemen kindly tell us why a small reference library, in every man's home, at immediate use for his children, can not do better work than any Free Public Library can ever do? Even my versatile friend must look aghast at any possible answer to such a question; but, in very truth, Mr. Dewey, or Dui, is himself a paradox; how could so wise a man be produced before the American Library Association began to educate the masses of men; and are those Free publicly educated masses so very much more learned than us "poor" whites who must go at work "selling soft drinks."

The writer has had the honor of serving as a Juror, in the Supreme court, 22 days, and he speaks from experience. The Judges of the Common Pleas instead of forcing those who have charge of the heating, and ventilation, to perform that work by the apparatus, so costly and so well provided—order the windows thrown open for wild drafts of winter wind to play at pneumonia, or bronchitis among the imprisoned Jurors. The writer has it from the highest authority—no less than Mr. Justice Stiness of the Appellate Division, one of the Commissioners who built the building, that the work of this apparatus is perfect when properly used. Then let it be used. Don't throw open these windows upon 50 waiting Jurors, who would not stay one moment, if it were possible to escape. The writer has suffered nearly a month from bronchitis, just from this cause; he could not hold a newspaper over his chest and throat to avoid the draft, the Sheriff ordered it down. The State Board of Health will inform the court that no possible odor in so large a room from 50 decently clad men, can begin to be so dangerous as these blasts of winter winds.

It is idle for a paper no larger than BOOK NOTES to undertake to tell its readers one half the things which the *Evening Telegram Almanac* contains. The issue for 1900 has just been sent to BOOK NOTES; it is simply marvellous. 666 pages tell the statistics about Rhode Island. It would take an entire page of BOOK NOTES just to print a list of the things described. Then butting up against these facts comes 448 solid pages of just such things covering the entire United States. It is a Dictionary of Dates; A Political Cyclopedia; a Dictionary of American Men of the Time; in fact it tells everything, which the busy

men of today have not the time to hunt. It is a positive necessity and 20 cents is all that it costs, or if sent by mail 25 cents.

The *Journal* of Friday last gave us a "special" stating that Josephine Green, a child three years old, was run over by a Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company car and so injured in her right arm that amputation was necessary. A suit followed and the jury gave a verdict for \$10,000. Here, during the same week; in the case of Gunn against the Union Railroad Company a verdict was given against the Company for \$10,000. Gunn was run over by a car, one leg so crushed that two amputations were necessary. It is time that something should be done. These companies should issue schedules of values for legs, arms, eyes, noses, &c., having reference to ages and family cares, for the education of jurors; it should also be stated upon which particular highways or part of a highway a citizen can safely pursue his lawful business; the Company should also declare whether the same care used on Westminster street is to be violated upon every other thoroughfare. As a matter of fact the *life* of every citizen, no matter how humble he may be, is entitled to just as much care, at the hands of a Street Railroad Company, as the *property* of the Company is at the hands of the humble citizen.

The revenges for violations of moral integrity on the part of men, are sometimes frightful; the more highly educated, the more prominent is the revenge. Just now we have a fine illustration of one of times revenges in the person of President McKinley. By a decree, as inevitable as a decree of fate, this gentleman is forced to swallow all his life long utterances for

"protection," for tariffs, for trusts; all that his supposed self interest prompted him to do, while in Congress, for rich corporations, he is forced now to swallow or suffocate. The words of his order to Dewey, 26 April, '98, "capture or destroy the Spanish fleet" form a fitting codicil to his political testament. The revenges of time are indeed frightful, in the long run it must "pay" to be honest.

The 15th Section of the R. I. Constitution, Art. 1, reads: "The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." Am I then, entitled to a trial by jury; and having been tried, and a verdict rendered, am I entitled to that verdict. Whence comes the power, to cut down amounts, or increase them, or set them aside altogether. Let us look into the matter presently, but just now observe the word in the Constitution is not "rights" but "right."

Title number, 4108, in the Brinley catalogue, is *Plain Truth*, a Tract of 84 pages, printed in Philadelphia by R. Bell 1776 written by *Candidus*. Sabin, in his Dictionary of American Books says, *Candidus* wrote *Plain Truth*; but he does not tell us who *Candidus* was. The title pages of the Tract, tells us all that Sabin knew

Cushing, in his Pseudonyms, First Series, gives the name Charles Inglis as being "Candidus," but in his second series, Mr. Cushing gives the name, Dr. William Smith, as being "Candidus," and as the real writer of *Plain Truth*.

Allibone, does not mention *Plain Truth* in his account of Smith (William) and his writings; but he refers us to Duyckinck's Cyclopedia of American Literature V. 1. p. 388 but Duyckinck does not mention *Plain Truth*.

There lately fell into the hands of the writer a Tract bearing this title; "Ad-

ditions to Plain Truth," addressed to the Inhabitants of America, containing further remarks on a late pamphlet entitled Common Sense, written by the author of "Plain Truth," Philadelphia, printed by R. Bell, 1776. It is paged 95-136 and has prefixed a Tract with this running heading "The American Congress on the Rights of Englishmen." Three leaves, six pages, but not paged. These Tracts must be of excessive rarity since they have escaped attention of all bibliographers. Cushing should explain his two entries; and if William Smith is correct then Cushing's "Dr." is wrong, for Smith was not a "Doctor" but a "Doctor of Divinity." "Dr." stands for the first, but D. D. stands for the last. It is a curious circumstance that the Rector of Trinity Church, Newport, in 1789-1797 was William Smith. Both these men were Scotch, both Episcopalians, both graduates of Scottish Universities, both Doctors of Divinity, both published many pamphlets, but they must not be confounded. Duyckinck refers to a list of the Rev. Dr. Smith's publication which was printed in Sprague's Episcopal Annals, pp. 158 163, but neither "Plain Truth" nor "Additions to Plain Truth" appear in the list. "Additions" must be part of some book, the paging shows this; will not Mr. Wilberforce Eames, who is in a Library where something besides novels exist, help Book NOTES to the name of a writer, whom neither Sabin, nor Duyckinck, nor Brinley, nor Sprague, nor Drake, nor Allibone, seems to have known.

The newspapers in every direction are glorifying the advance of wages, but never one of them tells you why this was done; according to Bradstreet's Index Numbers prices of the necessities of life have been advanced within a few months, fully 25 per cent. by the Trusts; now if the Trusts have in-

creased the cost of living to every laborer (solely for the enrichment of the Trust) is it safe to leave the wages of labor where they had fallen—even slaves will ultimately resist.

Librarians of all the Great Libraries where all BOOK NOTES go every other Saturday, will do well to take note of the curious books for sale which every issue will contain.

Ex-Mayor Barker must have read BOOK NOTES of the 2nd, of last September; and that is why he wrote that excellent letter to the *Journal* concerning the educational value of the American Band Concerts at the Park in Summer.

Will those men who now denounce the action of this country in the distant islands of the sea, defend, if it can be done, the invasion of this country, in 1620, by the English, and the extermination of the inhabitants thereof which

followed. He must be a wise man who questions, or analyzes a Decree of the Divine Master. This movement must be one of the decrees of fate, we did not "lay" for it, it came to us.

President Andrews of Brown University was forced by the Trustees to resign the position because he believed in the justice of bi metalism. In Chicago the Council has a resolution asking his resignation as Superintendent of Schools because he believes in the British side, in the Transvaal War. Here he must believe what the Trustees wish him to believe; in Chicago he must believe what the City Council thinks proper for him to believe, and this in a Republic.

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Christopher Marshall was a Quaker well fixed in life, dwelling in Philadelphia when the war of the Revolution broke out; he took the side of his countrymen, the Americans, he was excommunicated by his Society; he became a member of the Council of Safety. He kept what he called a *Remembrance*, that is, a Diary. In 1839 Mr William Duane Jr., published a small volume now very scarce, giving all historical entries from 1774 to 1781. It has great interest in many ways which I cannot mention, but one I will touch upon Lady Washington passed through Philadelphia while Washington was at the siege of Boston. Marshall tells every day what she did, and what they did until she went on her way. This book will be sent, post paid, anywhere by Sidney S. Rider for..... \$1.25.

The question of the priority of settlement of a state upon the principle of absolute Freedom in Religious matters is the subject of R. I. Hist Tract sec. ser. No. 1 written by Sidney S. Rider. In the proposition of this Tract the writer was much aided by the work of Samuel Eddy. Mr. Eddy's Essay was published in a book entitled "An appeal

from the Judgments of Great Britain" written by R. Walsh Jr. It is in fact a Historical Outline of the merits and wrongs of the American Colonies, and Mr. Eddy's invaluable Essay forms pages 427-435 Mr. Rider will send Walsh's *appeal* 8 vo. 1 2 shp. Phil 1819 to any address, post paid, on receipt of \$1.35

Mr. Justice Rogers of the Supreme Court of R. I. in 1884 edited the "*Journal of Lieut. Hadden*," of the Royal Artillery. The *Journal* covers the Burgoyne campaign 1776-1777. The work of the editor was a masterpiece of historical erudition and of historical research; in his introduction Judge Rogers thanks, among others the Mass. Hist. Soc. for the use of the Heath Papers; and he largely refers to them, and to the *memoirs* of Major General Heath, as authorities. In August 1798 Thomas & Andrews printed the Autobiography of Major General Heath in an 8 vo. of 388 pages. An excellent copy is now offered for \$4.50. For many years it has been a high priced book; the Brinley copy sold for \$9.00. In his preliminary note Gen. Heath says, "To preserve and perpetuate a *daily journal of occurrences* through nearly the whole of the late (1776-1783) American War is the present object."

Mr. Sidney S. Rider a book-seller of Fifty years experience still has an excellent stock of books for sale. These books will be advertised in BOOK NOTES, and will be delivered anywhere in this country post paid

In 1868 Mr. W. M. Rossetti, edited an Edition of the *Poems of Walt Whitman*, which Mr. Hotten published in London, England. It is a 12 mo. small in size, and has 403 pages; a portrait of Whitman, and a "postscript note in which Rossetti points certain changes in titles to poems made by Whitman himself. Inserted in this copy are two clippings from old Magazines of otherwise unpublished things by Whitman, and a printed account of Whitman's burial. The book is bound in half calf Price.... \$5.00.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET,

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SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1900.

VOL. 17
NO. 2.

It is a public misfortune that the Reverend Norman Plass escaped being sent to the State Prison for a term of years under the indictment which was brought against him, for blackmail; not that he was guilty under the indictment, by the evidence; he was not; but if he could have been sent to State Prison, there would be a hope at least that the attention of men could be aroused to the enormity of the action against him. The case appears to have been instigated by two attorneys who were counsel for Boyden, who had some forty cases pending against him for illegal liquor selling. There is not in the letters of Plass, nor in Mumford's, nor in Van Slyck's testimony a particle of convicting evidence; Attorney General Tanner obtained through the Grand Jury an indictment for blackmail, for dismissing an action upon payment of costs, which was all that Plass proposed; do Attorneys General never do such things; and when a case is dismissed upon payment of costs by the Attorney General, is it blackmail? If Plass was guilty, so, too, is the Attorney General, when he does such a thing. Is Mumford to be justified in going against a clergyman, or any other man, before the Grand Jury upon such flimsy evidence? It was positively an outrage. The Grand Jury

was used to accomplish the very end which all Grand Juries were organized to prevent. A Grand Jury was first begun for the very purpose of stopping Attorneys General, from bringing such cases as this against citizens. The Attorney General's action bears a striking similarity to that of Ex-Attorney General Burbank, in fighting in the Grand Jury for the indictment of a woman for keeping a brothel in a house of which the Attorney General was the landlord, and under the statute just as guilty as the Woman. It is a fundamental law that a man can be punished no matter what his position, be he Judge, attorney general, or lawyer, who sets the criminal law in action, maliciously, without reasonable cause, whereby another man suffers damage either in money or in character. Such action is good ground of action; malice is to be inferred from the fact of a prosecution instituted for a collateral purpose, such as the frightening of a man, or the enforcing the payment of a debt. (How often this latter thing is done here in Providence.) These principles rest upon the best decisions of the best English and American Courts, and BOOK NOTES can cite cases if necessary. Now look at this case in such a light, considering the forty cases against Boyden, and see where it stands.

Have attorneys inherent rights above ordinary mortals to compass the destruction of men?

There was in this case another thing done which deserves the severest censure. It was the publication by the *Journal* of a letter by McAusland. This letter was not in the case as presented, it never went to the jury, it never had judicial investigation, the writer was not under oath; now why did the *Journal* make it a part of the report of the case? There can be but one reason—it was for the purpose of getting it unexamined before the jury. Such a thing is an utter abomination; but will the Attorney General make a suggestion to the Court? Well, hardly, since the publication of the letter tended to help his end of the case—and Courts consider themselves powerless to act.

Will not men rise to the seriousness

of these questions, look to the practice in courts, and remedy the great wrongs which are done almost every day by these most dangerous agencies; or must we wait for the coming of another Algernon Sydney, whom Lord Lytton with the profoundest eloquence describes; these are his words concerning the "Apology" of Sydney in 1693, in which Sydney sets forth the terrible wickedness of the Lord Chief Justice, Jeffries—and describes the law, under his judicial administration, as being turned into a snare, instead of a protection, comparable only to the times of Richard the second (1380). "*God only knows* (continued Sydney) *what will be the issue of the like practice in these, our days;*" and the headsman grasped his axe, poised it, and then, as was the etiquette of his fearful office, cried out to his victim: "Are you ready, sir—Will you rise again?" "Not till the general resurrection—Strike on!" answered Sydney.

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The writer's experience in the Providence Post Office is not devoid of at least curious incidents. He received an order for a book from the Library of Harvard College. It was duly sent by post and prepaid the amount which the Statute provides for books; on the package I had affixed this label.

Please Return to
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 Bookseller,
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 If not called for in five days.

Two or three days later I received the following letter from the Librarian, written upon the brown paper in which I had wrapped the book which I sent. Here is the letter. On the wrapper is written "Due 21" and that sum was collected from Mr. Winsor.

DEAR MR. RIDER:—

I return this to you as indicating the assinine presumption of the P. O. De-

partment. The word "Bookseller" in your label is held not to be a necessary part of the identity of the sender. They might for as good a reason claim that "Governor" "Doctor," or "Reverend" were equally superfluous. If there is another S. S. R. in Providence it might be a case to fight the rascals on, as a necessary aid to identification.

Yours &c.

JUSTIN WINSOR.

This writer, was the well known Librarian of Harvard University; *his* nature must have had a few tacks in it as the *News* says my own has—or should I pay, as I did, and keep still?

Prof. Gardner of Brown University announces that the study of Trusts will be taken up by his classes, and special announcement is made that in this teaching he shall remain absolutely neutral. Prof. Andrews formerly held the chair, occupied by Prof. Gardner;

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under the antagonism of the late W. F. Sayles, Andrews was given the "grand bounce," going to Cornell, because of his anti-tariff opinions, which were President Wayland's also, and which Wayland taught, but Andrews did not teach—he simply expressed his own opinions. Professor Gardner is a protectionist, and, since the Tariff is the mother of all Trusts, he must be a safe teacher for Trusts. Still, after the treatment of Andrews, he either sees the value of discretion—at all events to himself—or the *Journal* maligns him.

But BOOK NOTES would not be itself were it to fail in courage in calling attention to an "open letter" concerning the action of the Corporation in attempting to control the private opinions of the teachers at this college. (P. 7.) "The Trustees have urged the Corporation to discourage the public statement of political opinions adverse to those held by most of its members," * * "or by the

influential citizens of Rhode Island", the rightfulness of such, restraint demands most serious consideration; first, is it a good thing for the community that the public statement of unpopular opinions, or opinions judged erroneous, should be restrained." The third name signed to this fundamental principle is Henry B. Gardner, and the answer given to the question is that given by John Milton, "Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field we do injuriously by licensing, and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength; let her and falsehood grapple, who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter." It is true Prof. Gardner said these things in defence of another, but is not the same medicine good for himself? Has integrity in teaching ceased to be a virtue, and has discretion no relationship to integrity?

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Wherever else BOOK NOTES has scattered tacks, it has not done so in the paths of the Police, save in the single case of the men in visiting women, in certain houses, and making pretentions of solicitation; of course such an act is not the betrayal of a gentleman!! But that is not for what I am now writing. It is to call attention to the splendid services of these men in the past few weeks in finding and seizing a lot of burglars and highway robbers with which the streets of this peaceful city has literally swarmed. Do these things, but never let any power send you to make a false proposal to a woman.

The January number of the *Publications of the Historical Society* marks a decided advance in the intellectual use of skill in its making up; but still there is a lack of exact care absolutely essential in all such publications. Let

The Colonial Tavern; a glimpse of New England Town Life in the 17th and 18th Centuries by Edward Field... \$2.00 net.

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me illustrate. There is a paper entitled *music in Rhode Island 1739* in which is a letter written in March 1738-9 in which occurs this passage "the niggardliness of the people of this place (Newport) and their not having a taste for music render it impossible for any one of my profession to get a competent maintenance here." The title does not fit the case. It should be "no music in Rhode Island in 1739" But that is not the serious charge which I shall make. The editor of the *Publications* says, the writer of the letter, one Jacobi, had been induced by the Trinity Church people to come from England, and be their organist, and that the expenses of his voyage £18-15 were paid by Trinity Church, and Mason's *Annals* is cited in support. Look there, and you will find that the expenses were £29-5. You will also find that £25 per annum were offered as a salary. You will also find

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that of this £29.5, ten (10) guineas which had been advanced by Mr. Hay, to Mr. Jacobi, in London, were ordered paid to the Rev. Mr. Honeyman, to be sent to Mr. Hay, at the rate of 450 per cent. Nothing is said of this by the Historical Society, but it is a mighty interesting fact well worth mention. The £18 5 was in Colonial Bills of Credit while the ten guineas were in sterling that is gold or silver; and the rate of depreciation between the two sums, was the terrific percentage shown here. If you are going to show such things, don't edit all virility out of them. This is not intended for a "tack."

Jack Brennan "got off" a clever thing in court the other day. He was delivering an argument against some Corporation in a claim for damages, when thus he bemoaned: "The difference between a corporation and an individual is, that

the Corporation has no fear of eternal punishment; you can't send one to hell." But why does not my legal friend ask a re-examination of the decision of the Appellate Court upon the question of a "Latent" defect, as illustrated in the breaking of a "Brake" rod, on a car in service; which rod had before been broken and had been mended, by the road owning the car, and this car was put into service. Can a defect known to one of parties be considered "Latent." The men who mended the broken rod could not know the strength of the mended rod; but they positively knew of a positive break there. If my friend Brennan cannot make the argument, why not let me try it for him.

The writer of the "esteemed contemporary of the *News*", thanks the *News* for this excellent note; but my learned friend must not imagine that the Editor

Merely an Advertisement.

The bibliography of what we called the "Dorr War" is something wholly unknown to even the brightest librarians. Who can tell the reason why of Burke's Report there were two issues, one having 1070 pages, the other 1075. Mr. Rider offers a copy for \$5.00 and he can tell you the difference between these two editions. So it is with Frances Green's *Might and Right*. Two books both 1844, one has 424 pages, the other 444, this too, Mr. Rider offers for sale, for \$3.00, and he can tell how they differ. So too it is, with Frieze's *Suffrage Question*, one copy has 171 pages, the other 179; this too Mr. Rider can send to you, for \$1.50.

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of these little BOOK NOTES does not see the pen, and the ink, that could give this note a terrible twisting Tolerance and Intolerance:

OUR esteemed contemporary, Sidney S. Rider's BOOK NOTES, points with pride to the evidence of confidence in its circulation afforded by the patronage of Trust companies and Banks in its advertising columns; such enterprising institutions as the Manufacturers Trust, the Industrial Trust, the Merchants' National, the Union Trust and the Providence Banking company being represented in its space. Bro. Rider preaches the silver doctrine assiduously. He "is agin" a good many fundamentals that the banks stand for and are established on. But the banks advertise in the columns of BOOK NOTES because, though they are wicked, they know a good investment when they see it. It is likewise safe to say that their patronage, or their withdrawal of it, wouldn't affect Editor Rider's views even a little bit. On the whole, he is

more fortunate in the attitude of his surroundings than Prexy Andrews, for instance, whom he commiserates in the current issue of BOOK NOTES who, though a good college president, lost his job because he believed in bimetalism, and who, though a good school superintendent now out in Chicago, is threatened because he has taken the side of the British in the Transvaal war. It is impossible for vigorous and original natures strewn with tacks like those of Prexy Andrews and Editor Rider to accommodate themselves to environment. The adjusting must come from the environment if it is to come at all. But we rejoice at the evidence above referred to that, whereas the path of Citizen Andrews is strewn with tacks, Editor Rider is esteemed, in a hot bed of opposition and proceeds on his merry way as comfortably as Shadrach and his chums occupied the fiery furnace regardless of the lack of asbestos clothing.—*Providence News.*

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VOL. 17
No. 3.

BOOK NOTES has believed that the issue of a writ, or summons, in an action, of tort, where no action of tort existed, but only an action for debt did lie, and which writ, or summons, was never entered in any court, nor of course ever called, was in itself actionable—but my learned friend, Mr. E. S. Hopkins, assures me that such is not the case, and that in his opinion he is upheld by an Appellate judge. At the present term was tried a case, *Wildes versus Miller*, and *Hyde*. These two defendants had not issued “pretended” writs just to frighten, but had brought and tried two tort actions against *Wildes*, and lost both; then *Wildes* brought, and actually was permitted to try, what my friend Hopkins holds cannot be tried, an action for malicious prosecution—the jury disagreed, but that is of no consequence—it may be tried to another jury. Since upon the best of authority BOOK NOTES is informed that fully one-half the cases brought are upon these fraudulent writs, or summons, it will undertake to explain the working of them so far as its understands them, for the benefit of poor men, who are often cast into prison, by lawyers, in using them against poor men who are ignorant and innocent—an action for tort lies in a fraud, or attempt to defraud somebody—unlawfully

but knowingly appropriating the property of another but with no criminal intent; a wrong, or injury done to another but without force; deceit, or the intention to deceive. BOOK NOTES will illustrate; a young man owed a landlord \$1500 for house rent; he promised to pay, but did not pay; a writ of summons left at his tenement charging *deceit*, sent him to prison—it was a simple debt, there was no deceit nor fraud in it—and both the landlord and lawyer were punishable, in spite of my friend Hopkins’s opinion, provided any lawyer here would take the case—but which most of them would not do. The constitution of Rhode Island says “the person of a debtor ought not to be continued in prison.” Then why do not men stop lawyers from bringing these fraudulent writs, whereby men are sent to prison, for lawyers will never cease using such tricks. In spite of friend Hopkins, and “an appellate judge,” BOOK NOTES declares that a false accusation whereby a defendant is thrown into prison, or is put to such peril, is now, and has always been punishable. When such a writ, or summons comes to you, go with it, straight to the judge of the court, and demand justice and you will get it.

Since writing the above, my eye curiously enough, fell upon a case decided

by the Appellate division of the R. I. Supreme Court, McNally vs. Wilkinson, on page 74, second part, of the 20th, R. I. Reports which says "*A lawful act cannot be accomplished by unlawful means;*" this opinion bears the signatures of three Justices, to wit, Matteson, Stiness, and Tillinghast. Now will friend Hopkins please give me for publication, the name of this Appellate Judge who says that I cannot punish a lawyer who issues against me a false writ.

On Friday afternoon 26 January a child was crushed to death under a Broad street car at, or near the corner of what was Fenner street; the car, a six wheeler, of the largest, and heaviest kind was running down Broad street, using the electric current, and impelled by its own great weight; a child ran out from behind a team going up the hill,

saw not the car, fell beneath it, was killed, or died during the hour the people were trying to lift the car, and get the mangled body out. The case is upon all fours, with the case of Gunn, tried at the present term of the court. A friend with myself measured the distance from curb to rail, at the point, where the blood of the boy still saturated the earth. The distance was exactly twelve feet; a car body overhangs the rail exactly 18 inches; an axeltree of a wagon is 7 feet, 6 inches from outside hub, to outside hub. The team travelling under such circumstances, the hub, does not hug the curb, now calculate this, and you will find that about 24 inches, as things then stood was the distance for the boy from time to eternity. A car running at a five mile speed covers 8 feet every second of time; no child can have any conception of the danger, nor can many men; but it is clear that

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something must be done; human life is not safe under present conditions; and life must be at least as well protected by the law as property is protected. The fact is plain no railway ought ever to be allowed upon streets. That was the first great mistake.

As a Prophet the Editor of the *Journal* is surely a success; when the Boer ultimatum was sent to England, from which war immediately followed, October 12th last was the date of the beginning of this war; the *Journal* Editor assisted doubtless by Darius Allen sentimentiously declared that England would end the war in four weeks. The result shows just how much the Editor of the *Journal* knows about it; or just how much those who own the paper permit him to say. Now consider for a moment just what this terrific bloodshed is all about. England brought on

the war against what the Editor of the *Journal* supposed was a mere handful of men, for the sole purpose of wrenching from the Boers the vast mines of gold and diamonds which the Transvaal contains, and giving them into the hands of England; property to which England had exactly the same right that Stewart had to the \$3000 which he "swiped" Ben. Gallup for at Woonsocket. A week or two since this same prophetic Editor informed us that "the Transvaal has all the millions it wants or ever can want to make its struggle successful." Evidently something has happened. But will the other European nations governed solely by self-interest stand still and let England bag the game. In this connection read what John Morley has just said concerning the affair:

"The language used in parliament and in Sir Alfred Milner's dispatches

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meant war or nothing, and over all was the trail of finance. There has been a conspiracy of gold hunters, some foreign and some British. It was a sordid plot against the peace of South Africa at the expense of the fame and strength of the British empire. It was maddening to think the well intentioned people of Great Britain should be dupes in stock jobbing manœuvres, a mere game of bulls and bears."

Such are the words of this most learned of modern Englishmen. He sustains the position taken by this little BOOK NOTES to the uttermost, and shows the wickedness of the things written by the *Journal's* Editor. A retail business of this sort we call pickpockets, burglary compared to it is honorable.

To compare such a transaction with the action of the American Government in the Philippines, as certain newspapers do, is positively wicked.

The present City Water rate for family use, is two cents for each hundred gallons which passes through a meter. Ten dollars is paid in advance for the years use, and this gives a family 50000 gallons, for the year following. Each bill shows, not the number of gallons used, but the number of cubic feet used. In my own case we used 3619 cubic feet of water. The Water Department measures by wine measure, which gives 231 cubic inches to a gallon; beer measure gives 282 cubic inches; but it is wine measure that is used in making us pay for water. The Department fixes 7 1-2 gallons to one cubic foot; hence our using 3619 cubic feet gave us 29142 gallons, nearly 20000 gallons less than we had paid for. But reckoning in wine measure, instead of beer measure, makes our use appear larger by nearly 7000 gallons than it would have appeared had wine measure not been used. At the City rate, two cents for each hundred

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gallons, the amount used was \$5.84, so that we gave the city \$4 16, a year in advance, for positively nothing. The water we used cost us about 3 and 43 hundredths cents, for what every large user pays one, and one half cents for. Now BOOK NORES declares that such a charge is unjust to the poorer classes of this community. There are not less than 15000 families in this city treated just as unfairly as my own was. Why do they not demand and enforce a change.

It seems incredible but still it is true that H. C. Curtis, a lawyer here, at present a member of the General Assembly, this week introduced an act for the purpose of getting around the Constitution by imprisoning poor men for small debts. There are a lot of "lawyers" here who thrive on the harrasing of poor wage earners for small debts; but

this scheme of Curtis's deserves the severest reprehension; he is using the General Assembly for an end, the like of which brought two bloody revolutions in England, and will here, if an end does not come to such abominations.

The case of Alice S. Pitts and her child against the R. I. Hospital Trust Company, which was before the Appellate Court is a fine illustration of the wickedness of the making of wills. This woman is the widow of Charles F. Pitts, and her child is his child; by means of a will, Pitts puts his property into the hands of the Trust Company. The property amounted to about \$25,000. The Trust Company so construed the will, that the widow received only \$50.00 per annum, wherewith to support herself and the child, and because of this had been

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The unlimited "cheek" of those who desire to advertise, is daily apparent to those who, in however humble a manner, are in a position to advertise, or to condemn, or to commend; in evidence BOOK NOTES has worn out three waste paper baskets in disposing of such matter. A few days ago it received another proposition: Dear Sir- I have pleasure in handing you herewith (express charges prepaid) with compliments of the Southern Railway Company, a copy of THE EMPIRE OF THE SOUTH, a book published by this Company, (price

post paid 15 cents) in the interest of the South in its entirety." "We should be very much pleased to have the book reviewed in your columns and to receive a copy of your paper containing a notice." The request went into a fresh waste basket; but a little later when the book came, the writer had the trouble of "fishing" it out, for the book was a marvel of beauty, and a veritable Encyclopedia of materialistic knowledge concerning the Southern States. The title is "The Empire of the South, its resources, industries and resorts." It is a quarto volume of nearly 200 pages, beautifully printed upon highly calendered paper, and has 500 excellent illustrations. It undertakes to describe this "Empire" so far as its past or present goes, and predicts the future; it describes the growth of population, and its comparative divinity with other nations; it presents the opportunities of

Merely an Advertisement.

The bibliography of what we called the "Dorr War" is something wholly unknown to even the brightest librarians. Who can tell the reason why of Burke's Report there were two issues, one having 1070 pages, the other 1075. Mr. Rider offers a copy for \$5.00 and he can tell you the difference between these two editions. So it is with Frances Green's *Might and Right*. Two books both 1844, one has 324 pages, the other 345, followed by an unnumbered page of errata, this too, Mr. Rider offers for sale, for \$3.00, and he can tell how they differ. So too it is, with Frieze's *Suffrage Question*, one copy has 171 pages, the other 179; this too Mr. Rider can send to you, for \$1.50.

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a generation; it sets forth the great iron interests; the cotton interests; the timber interests; the interest in the manufacturing of cotton; etc., etc. It gives an immense amount of knowledge concerning all these things, and then fills the pages with picturesque scenes all over the South; mills, buildings, cities, in fact everything. Never for 15 cents did ever anybody see so much. Send postage stamps to George C. Daniels, 228 Washington St., Boston, Mass., and the letter carrier will bring the book to you, and I shall be well paid for the thought in writing, and for the money spent in setting and printing this note.

"The sober truth is that while men may seek diversion with the more showy, flippant type of girl, and are often caught by mere glitter, they have an ideal far, far above this cheap type which is imperishable. A man does not picture a completely limp and characterless creature as his soul's ideal,

however 'sweet.' Yet the woman as she appears in his dreams is *not too clever*. It is a pleasure to him to be a little superior to his mate—to be 'looked up to'—and as the true woman desires to 'look up,' it is clear that Nature's arrangements in these matters are not without design. The most charming woman of all is she who has the consummate wit to seem to 'look up' when really she stands on the level with the man who loves her, or perchance a little above him."

Those paragraphs were written by a woman for the *Woman's Home Companion* for February and they are solid blocks of truth. No man, worth any woman's having, wants a pretty fool for his life-mate; so too it is with a woman; next to this paper about which we are writing, the best *Woman's Home Companion* is an honest man, of strong sense, and who cannot fail to show but without ostentation some consideration for the virtues for his wife. The writer of the paragraphs was (Mrs.?) Carrie E. Garrett.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 4.

How Two Newspapers Discover the repeal of R. W's. Banishment.

Two newspapers to wit, the *Transcript* of Boston; and the *Journal* of Providence have made a display of ignorance concerning the banishment of Roger Williams which is comical; the *Journal* knowing nothing of the subject stupidly followed the *Transcript* and its editor publishes a column of mere stuff which will permanently display the supreme ignorance of both papers. The *Transcript* published an Act of the Council of Massachusetts, adopted March 1676 giving permission to Roger Williams to "repayre into any of our towns for his security" under certain conditions; and this the Editor of the *Journal* says, "was practically annulling the edict of exile" and continuing "this vote will surprise many Rhode Island people * * there will be real interest in this state in the alleged vote of the Governor's Council at Boston in 1676 revoking the decree of 1635, * * the *Transcript* informs us that the record can be found in the archives of the Commonwealth now in possession of the Secretary; for the benefit of Massachusetts the matter should be investigated." The *Transcript* says "there is no reference to this Act in the record of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, as it was an

Act of the Council and therefore had on place among the legislative doings of that year. The records of the Council for the period including the year 1676 are missing from the Secretary's files thus the fact of the revocation of the sentence of banishment is noted only in the original paper of the Council's Act." It is astounding how men can write such contradictory nonsense. In the first part of its article the *Transcript* says "in the archives of the state in the custody of the Secretary of the Commonwealth is a document bearing the date 1676 * * showing that our forefathers did not leave it for the men of the 19th century to repeal an unjust sentence;" in the last part of its article, the *Transcript* says "the records of the Council for 1676 are missing from the Secretary's office." Will the *Transcript* explain how a document *in the custody of the Secretary*, and which it copied verbatim, could have been copied if it was missing. Again, will the *Transcript* inform us whether the Governor's Council in the Commonwealth *can repeal an Act* of the General Court. Again, the act was in no sense a repeal or a revocation. Williams was banished because of his views concerning religious liberty; this "revocation" gives him permission to enter Massachusetts on condition of his "behaving himself

peaceably and inoffensively and not disseminating and venting any of his different opinions in matters of religion" The very thing for which Williams was banished in 1635 is reiterated in 1676, and this the *Journal* and the *Transcript* call a repeal or a revocation. Now for the newness of the whole thing, these Editors thought that because they knew nothing about the act, nobody else could know about it. The *Transcript* will find the act printed in 1859 by the state of Massachusetts in the 10th volume of the Plymouth Colony Records, and it is now in every large library in this country; It certainly is here in Providence in every one of the large libraries. Several years ago BOOK NORGES, having occasion to review certain historical errors which the Rev. Dr. Vose had printed in his publication took occasion to republish the act and to show the absurdity of it; so that it is not

only in every large library here, but in hundreds of private libraries where BOOK NORGES is bound and kept. (see Vol. XI page 217). Williams, banished because of his religion, could come back, but he must leave his religion in Rhode Island, and this is the *Journal's* idea of a revocation, as it also is the *Transcripts*.

The *Journal* blunders in another respect, it says, "last year and this, resolutions were offered in the Massachusetts Legislature providing for the revocation of the sentence of banishment but on both occasions they were defeated" all of which is utter nonsense; the revocation now before the General Court is the one carried in last year, but which never came to a vote; it went over because of lapse of time. In 1876 an attempt was made to repeal the act, but the Rev. H. M. Dexter succeeded in heading it off.

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It is sincerely to be hoped that the Massachusetts General Court will not belittle itself by enacting this revocation nonsense; the farce of "expunging" resolutions has before been shown.

IS Cotton Seed Oil Good For Public Libraries.

The value of Cotton seed for the oil which it contained was shown by the English Society for the encouragement of the arts, in 1783. The use of the "cake," after the extraction of the oil, as food for cattle, was also shown. In 1820 some gentlemen at Lille, France announced the discovery of a secret of great importance; to wit; that cotton seeds contained much oil; it was the same secret which the English Society had published to all the world, some forty years before; the extracting of the oil, the gentlemen announced was very simple, in fact as simple as

the extracting of the oil of Colza (Rape seed). The gentlemen announced that their experiments had resulted in obtaining six litres of oil, from fifteen kilograms of seed; which was about six and a third quarts of oil, from 33 pounds of seeds, by pressing, or grinding, or both together; nothing was then actually known concerning the edible quality of the oil; but it was *suggested* by the gentlemen. Their main purpose was to show the value of this oil as a product in the manufacture of soap, for which Marseilles has been so long celebrated. These facts were well known all over Europe, and were republished here in Providence in 1820; but here with particularity, the great pecuniary return, was elaborately shown; so little do men note such facts that the knowledge slept here for another forty years. In 1857 there dwelt at Pawtucket a young man, by name Lyman Clapp; he was a brother

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of Dr. Sylvanus Clapp, so long well known there. This young man came to Providence and entered the service of Rufus Greene & Co., then engaged in commerce with the eastern coasts of South Africa, just where England is waging war against the Boers to get away their Gold, and Diamond mines. Young Clapp went out in one of Greene's vessels as supercargo. While there he heard about the oil in cotton seeds, left the ship, came home, and entered the service of the Union Oil Company, which Rufus Waterman had just then established for the very purpose of making, or squeezing out, the oil from cotton seeds. Mr. Clapp staid with the Union Oil Co. about one year, when he left it, and started an oil squeezing works of his own; this he continued about 18 months when he sold it to the Union Oil Co., or transferred it in some way, and himself with it.

In obedience to the laws of commercial evolution, Waterman was squeezed much worse than the cotton seeds, out, and Henry L. Kendall, a soap maker went in. Mr. Clapp, who reconstituted his name to Klapp; when he went last into the Union Oil Co, staid through it all, until his death. Such was the discovery and foundation of a business here, in 1858-9, the secret of which was known all over Europe in 1783. The Union Oil Company, has now become a part of the Cotton Seed Oil Trust, which absorbed 123 Companies, the Union Co. being one of the largest, if not the largest of them; their capitalization is now \$30,516,700. Which would give an average value for each of the 123 Companies absorbed, of \$248,104.00; but this is no guide, because the Union Oil Co. consisted of 500 shares, at a par value of \$1,000 each. H. L. Kendall, at the time of his death, held 44 shares of

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this stock, valued in the inventory at \$2,250 each; it went into the trust, but at what figure we do not know; all these things are of public interest because of Mr. Kendall's great gift to the Providence Public Library; the amount of funds under this gift, received by the Library, was, down to Jan. 1st, 1899, \$167,582 58. This seems to be a small sum when the conditions are seen and understood—how much money was paid by the Cotton Trust for Mr. Kendall's stock in the Union Oil Co. and where did it go? therein lies the key to the situation. A trustee of the Public Library was a beneficiary under the will, and also a trustee of the property. Can any man fairly hold three such positions, and execute them fairly?—BOOK NOTES thinks it impossible in the present conditions of human character. Few people have any idea of the growth of exportations of cotton

seed oil, and of the soap material, from this country. In 1898 Marseilles alone imported 287,739 barrels of this oil equal to 56,239 tons. Of this amount 120,541 barrels were edible, taking the place of olive oil, and coming back into this country, we paying 50 cents per gallon tariff upon it; we export it, and then pay 50 cents a gallon to get it back again—such is the wisdom of men, or what is it?

Comparision of Library Circulation.

To the Editor of the Times:

The article which appeared in a recent issue of the TIMES, quoted from *Book Notes*, in which Mr. S. S. Rider compares the circulation of the Narragansett library for the month of November, 1899, with that of the Providence Public library for the year 1898 is about as reasonable as it would be to compare the circulation of Mr. Rider's

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paper, *Book Notes*, to that of the Providence *Journal*. Mr. Rider has always claimed to be a "bookman" yet he never misses an opportunity to attack the libraries,—the bookman's friend,—and say all the disagreeable things imaginable about them and their methods of work. He reminds one of Hubbard, the editor of "The Philistine," only his articles are not quite so clever. One reads *Book Notes* in about the same way as one would the *Philistine*, simply to be amused. If Mr. Rider wishes to compare the report of the two libraries, why not take the records of each for one year?

The circulation of the Providence library for the year 1898 was 120 932; the population of the city, according to the 1895 statistics was 145 472 so it will be seen that less than one book was circulated to every man, woman and child in the city. The patrons reported were 14,349, or one-tenth the entire popu-

lation, and as Mr. Rider said about eight and one half books were taken by each reader. 60.6 per cent. of all the books circulated were fiction. During the past two years the Narragansett library has been re-registering its patrons, and on December thirty-first 1899, 691 names were on the register. The population of the three villages using the library is estimated to be between 2500 and 3000, call it the latter number, and there is nearly one fourth of the population of three villages using the library. During the past year 11,311 books were circulated. This does not include books for reference used inside the building only. This makes an average of sixteen and one-third books to each taker, or three and seven tenths books to each man, woman child, in the three villages. Of the entire circulation 77 per cent. of the books read were fiction and juvenile.

By comparing these figures Mr. Rider

The Famous Prophecies of Richard Brothers. *God's Awful Warnings* to a Giddy, Careless, Sinful World, being a *Revealed Knowledge* of the Prophecies of the Times—Year of the world 5913—written under Direction of the Lord God and published by His Sacred Command—16 mo. unbound, p 209 followed by 12 pages of Anecdotes of the Prophet—Printed at New London, Conn. by S. Green 1795. It has a portrait of Brothers, and the Autograph of Silas Casey. Price \$1.50.

An excellent set of the Natural History of New York in 19 vols. Quarto cloth, is for sale by the publishes of BOOK NOTES.....Price \$50.00

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will find that there is not such a "paucity" of readers in Peace Dale as he implies. The truth is it is really double that of Providence, and because the patrons of the libraries do not spend all their spare time reading "Natural or abstract philosophy" he must not think the libraries are of no use. It is very easy to criticise, but unless a better plan than the present can be suggested it shows a better spirit to reserve criticism until the facts are obtained and one knows, at least, what he is talking about. The aim of the libraries is to put wholesome reading into the hands of the public and to help in the education of mankind. If Mr. Rider were a true bookman he would be the last to criticise, and would lend his influence in helping the libraries to accomplish these ends. HERBERT W. FISON

This was the work of the library at Peace Dale for one month, 914 books

were taken out, of which 684 were novels; of the class "Useful Arts" but *one* book was taken; of Fine Arts but 3; Philosophy (natural and abstract) but 3; Fiction 684; men may draw what conclusion they can, from such a showing; but in downright truth it is a shocking showing.

The *Journal* of the 13th inst. in discussing the question of taking the case of Kentucky's rival political factions to the U. S. Supreme Court, says, "Rhode Island once experienced a serious disturbance of the peace over the fundamental authority of rival election officials, but no one thought of settling the question by resorting to the Federal Courts." It is a public misfortune that no person connected with the *Journal* has the slightest knowledge of Rhode Island history. The Rhode Island case was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court and there argued, and determined, at the January term 1848. The case was *Martin Luther vs. Luther M. Borden*, et als, and the decision must be reversed or the Kentucky case must stand upon the decision of the Kentucky Courts.

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A Century of Lotteries in Rhode Island
with 41 facsimiles, by John H. Stiness,
of the Appellate Court. Price \$2.25.

The American Spelling Book containing the Rudiments of the English Language, by Noah Webster Esq. Printed at Boston 1810. This is a very early copy, the book having been copyrighted in 1804. An interesting account book of a much later edition, that of 1828 is printed in the Magazine of American History for Oct. 1883. V. 10, p 299. This book will be sent post paid for \$1.75.

The famous old Wood Cuts are all contained in this book. There are, The boy that stole the apples; the Country Maid and her Milk Pail; the Fox and the Swallows; the Cat and the Rat; the Fox and the Bramble; the Bear and the Two Friends; the Two Dogs; the Partial Judge, eight in all, and a Fable for each.

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SATURDAY, MAR. 3, 1900.

VOL. 17.
No. 5.

Three Dorr War Cases in the United States Courts.

The editors of the *Providence Journal* are certainly wise (oh!) and honest (oh! oh! !) men, and we will show how we know it. Those very learned men on the 13th of Feb. published an article on the political actions of rival factions in Kentucky, and touched upon the question of taking the matter to the United States Courts for adjudication; in this article these learned men said:

"Rhode Island once experienced a serious disturbance of the peace over the fundamental authority of rival election officials, but no one thought of settling the question by resorting to the Federal Courts."

Whereupon BOOK NOTES with modesty said, "The Rhode Island Cases were taken to the U. S. Supreme Court and there argued and determined; at the January term 1848; the Court, that is, four ninths of it, five out of nine judges, (four made the decision) held the case 25 months, and then gave their decision. BOOK NOTES gave the paragraph to the *News* and in that paper it was printed; this gave the *Journal* sufficient time to arouse a "correspondent," and make an elaborate reply to BOOK NOTES, before BOOK NOTES went into circulation.

Now let us examine the last editorial; it reads, "A correspondent has suggested that the Rhode Island case utterly disproves a statement made in these columns a few days ago, referring to the Kentucky situation and the Dorr War. The *Journal* said, no one thought of settling the local dispute by resorting to the Federal Courts." Then with monumental gall it continues, "The statement is *shown to be correct by the Supreme Courts decision* in that case." If no one ever thought of taking the case there, how did that Court arrive at an opinion. Again "As a matter of fact the Supreme Court in its decision on the case (Luther vs. Borden) declared that the Dorr Government lasted but two days" BOOK NOTES says "As a matter of fact" that no such statement exists in the opinion. It was taken from Webster's argument, but altered; Webster (Daniel) said "This (Dorr) government whatever it was came into existence on the third day of May, and went out of existence on the 4th day of May." But the Court used no such language. On the contrary the opinion reads:

"We do not understand from the argument that the Constitution under which the plaintiff (Dorr) acted is supposed to have been in force after the Constitution of May 1843 went into operation; the contest is confined to the

year preceding; the plaintiff contends that the charter government was displaced and ceased to have any lawful power after the organization in May 1842 of the government which he (Dorr) supported."

That the *Journal* did not tell the truth concerning its "correspondent" is shown by its following an error which I inadvertently made, but which I have here corrected; I wrote, concerning the Luther-Borden case that it was "argued and determined at the January term, 1848; following its "correspondent" the *Journal* speaks of the "decision of 1848;" there was no decision in 1848; it was made in 1850 more than two years after the argument. It was a singular circumstance that the "*Journal's* correspondent, and myself should both have fallen into the same error. What the *Journal* did, or did not, is not of the slightest consequence in this connection; but these cases are of such historical, and political interest that BOOK NOTES will enter more largely than it first intended, upon their consideration.

The Luthers were farmers living at Warren, where for more than a century they had dwelt; they owned their farms and hence were Freemen, under the Charter; but they wanted the Charter set aside, and a Constitution adopted which their representatives in the General Assembly had for three quarters of a century refused to "allow" them to have. The people refused to be longer held back from their political rights by the General Assembly, called a convention of delegates from the towns, which Convention met in the State House in Providence, on the 4th of Oct. 1841, framed a Constitution, submitted it broad cast to the people for their examination and adjourned to meet at the State House on the 16th of November following; it then ordered the Constitution submitted to the people, on the 27th, 28th, 29th of December 1841 following; and on the 12th of Jan. 1842 again assembled at the State House in Providence to count the ballots. There were 13944 cast, of which number 4960 were the votes of freemen, that is of

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legal voters under the Charter. The People's Constitution had actually received the votes of a majority of the freemen then existing in the state. Proclamation was then made from the State House, of the adoption, and the usual election for state officers was held in April. Dorr ran for Governor and was declared elected. In March 1842, the Charter government, which the Dorr party held had been supplanted, held a General Assembly, and enacted the "Algerine" Law, long after the People's Constitution had been adopted and proclaimed to be the fundamental law of Rhode Island. The General Assembly which enacted this infamous law met on the 28th March: the law was promulgated by the Secretary, April 4. It made the attendance as warden or clerk of a town meeting called by any body of men other than "Freemen" an indictable offense, punishable by a fine not exceeding One Thousand, nor less than Five Hundred dollars, and an "imprisonment for six months." It made ac-

ceptance of office as Governor, or any other office, treason, and punishable by imprisonment for life." It is the same statute now existing, but with some material changes. Title xxx, Chap. 275, General Laws, p. 968. The purpose was to head off the call of the People's Constitution Party, to meet and nominate a State Ticket. But the people met, nominated a State Ticket, and on the election day cast 6,359 votes for those who were nominated. Samuel W. King, who was run by the "Charter Party" received 4,684 votes; Mr. Dorr led King by 1,495 votes and was sent to State Prison for life. This was done under this "Algerine Law," a statute which no state legislature nor Congress itself could enact under the U. S. Constitution. In May 1843 the present Constitution went into effect. Following the enactment of the "Algerine Law" came a proclamation of Martial law on the 25th of June 1842. With this concise summary that which follows can be understood. It was concerning events which transpired between May

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1842 and May 1843 that men were tried, persecuted and punished.

It was in this year, that the offence against the Luthers was committed, 29th of June 1842 by a body of armed men. No disturbance of any kind had before this assault, been committed, or had occurred at Warren, the state having been placed under Martial law by the act of an extinct legislature four days before the assault. Such was the view held by the Dorr party. Now let us see what happened using the files of the *Journal* itself; Oct. 27, 1842, it announced that suit had been brought by Luther against the men who broke open his house and gave these reasons for the attack, "a number of men, about fifty, were hanging around a tavern a little way over the Massachusetts line, with the avowed purpose of marching into Warren (actually invading another state) as soon as they should hear of any success on the part of Dorr. This Luther and a man named —— furnished the gang with information of the state

of things at Warren; how many men were absent, how many remained, and with what arms—the commander of the police force decided that both men should be taken into custody, and so sent (at 3 o'clock in the morning), a file of men to make the arrest."

There was no such thing as a "commander of police" in that rural town—"a file of men" does not generally refer to the police. In the trial of the Rachel Luther case before the Federal Court, Judge Story described this "police commander" as a "military officer."—(*Journal*, April 8, 1844.)

Martin Luther brought suit in the Rhode Island court soon after the assault upon himself and his mother, in her own house. Levi Haile, a Justice of the court before which Luther's case had been brought, was a prominent actor in these events at Warren, according to his own testimony. "Luther's sister applied to him for a passport to go to Fall River, on the morning on which the house was broken open;"

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but before Luther could get a trial of his case a Grand Jury was impanelled and Luther was indicted for presiding at a meeting, in the town, held by the friends of the People's Constitution; the selecting of Juries both Grand and Petit is clearly shown by the admission of the *Journal* and by the action of the Judges in this case. This is the way in which it was done with Grand Juries—a Grand Jury is impanelled say, of twelve men; it takes 12 for an indictment; if the attorney's case failed of the necessary 12 votes; the venire was sent out for men; were the political friends or enemies, of the persons to be indicted, brought in; the process was repeated until the entire possible panel, 23 men, was exhausted. Such is practically the *Journal's* statement, and it is sustained by a letter written by Greene, the Attorney General, who justified such acts. There were upon the Grand jury which indicted Bosworth and Heath exactly 12 men; when Greene brought his case before them he knew that every vote would be required to indict; and he got every

vote, this in Bristol County, which had cast 640 votes for the People's Constitution, of which number 292 were the votes of Freemen. This shows the care with which the Attorney General had selected the Grand Jury. There were two other Warren cases, of men indicted for attending a pretended town meeting, to wit, Benjamin M. Bosworth and William Heath, both were indicted under the "Algerine Law," and both were tried and both convicted. In impanelling a jury in the Bosworth case, objection was made to Lewis B. Smith on the ground that he was a member of the legislature which passed the act ("Algerine Law") under which the prisoner stood indicted." Smith had been a violent charter partisan—Chief Justice Durfee over-ruled the objection and put Smith upon the Jury. George Pearse, who had been foreman of the Grand Jury, which indicted Bosworth, was made foreman of the Petit Jury; to try Bosworth. In the Heath case Suchet Mauraan was drawn as a juror; he was

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challenged on the ground that he was one of the party which arrested Heath as a prisoner of war; he was kept on the jury by Chief Justice Durfee. Of course Luther was convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the court; he was sentenced to six months in the County Jail, and fined \$500, Chief Justice Durfee remarking "that if he wished more mercy shown he must go to the General Assembly." The *Journal* adds, "the prisoner was immediately committed to jail." This was the first case under the "Algerine Law." Luther served out his time, and political friends paid the fine; when he came out of jail, the Court put him under bonds of \$2,000. The Luthers finding no possible hope for what they thought was justice fled from Rhode Island into Massachusetts, and then brought suit in the Federal Court here in Providence, before Judges Story and Pitman. Pitman had been an ardent partisan for

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the Algerine party; he was the anonymous author of the "Reply to Marcus Morton." and also of an "Address to the Members of the General Assembly." the case was, Rachel Luther vs. Borden. Rachel Luther was the mother of Martin; her husband, also named Martin, was a soldier in the Revolution; at the age of 82, he died at Warren, 28 December, 1841, just preceding these events. Rachel, the widow, then 80 years of age, dwelt in the house broken open; it was her home. Let me give you a specimen of this trial; Miss Betsey Pearce, a witness, lived with Rachel Luther, slept in a room adjoining; here is her testimony concerning the action: "I was waked Wednesday morning by the house being broken open; I slept on the lower floor; Mrs. Rachel Luther slept in a room leading out of mine; my room was nearest the front door; I got up and went into Mrs. Luther's room and told her that some one had broken into the house; I then went back to my room; the men had got to my door and were trying to open it; I held onto it and told them I would open it in a minute, I was in my night clothes; they could not open the door, but broke it in, staving off the latch and a piece from the top of the door; they came in and I went into the front room; but one came into my room; I then went into Mrs. Luther's room and they were looking in at her window; those that stood around the door were armed; Mrs. Luther then came out of her room and the man that was in my room jumped out from under the bed and stood up before Mrs. Luther, and told her to tell him where Martin Luther was, or he would run her through; he had something in his hand which he held up to her breast, either a sword or a bayonet; he stood right in front of her and held it close to her; it was done in a rough, harsh manner; she told the man that Martin had started for Fall River, but where he was now she didn't know; he replied that she lied."

Now let me give you a specimen from Judge Story's charge to the Jury upon

this testimony. "Miss Pearce is the sole witness upon whom the plaintiff must rely for the proof of any assault, and here he would notice a question which the council for the plaintiff put with much apparent simplicity: he asked if there was no excess committed by these men—why have they not shown it in evidence—how could they do so—the name of every man there that morning was put into the writ, although five or six of them never were in the house. I am not clear, if the general issue had been pleaded, it would have been the duty of the court to order an acquittal of those against whom there was no evidence."

Such a charge from such a judge upon such evidence seems incredible; and like the action of the State Court, Chief Justice Durfee presiding, in the Bosworth and Heath suits, in the selection of the jury seems to be incapable of defence.

Such was the result here in Rhode Island, in both the State and Federal Courts. A Boston writer in commenting upon it says, "Martin Luther is now in jail for using a Freeman's right of peaceably presiding in a town meeting," and you can in Rhode Island, "so contrive your juries, that there is no redress by their verdict for so shameless an outrage," as this was. In spite of what the *Journal* says, both cases were taken to the Supreme Court at Washington by writs of error, but only the Martin Luther was heard by the Court. Five of the nine Judges sat, one (Woodbury) dissented, and four gave the opinion, three of these were Dred Scott Judges, and this is what they decided, "It rested with the political power (but it does not state which political power) to decide whether the charter government had been displaced or not; and when that decision was made, the Judicial department would be bound to take notice of it as the paramount government." Again,—"the right to decide is placed in Congress, and not in the Courts." From a summary of the decision, made by the clerk of the Court, W. T. Carroll I now show

what the Court decided. "The Courts of Rhode Island have decided in favor of the validity of the Charter government, and the Courts of the United States adopt and follow the Decisions of the State Courts in questions which concern merely the Constitution and the laws of the State." But the density of the *Journals* ignorance is not yet fully shown. Long before the Luther-Borden case, the case of Dorr himself had been attempted to be taken, and in fact was taken, and argued before the Court, for a writ of error. Dorr was indicted 22 August 1842, he came into Rhode Island and surrendered himself; was tried before the Supreme Court, at the March term, 1844, found guilty, sent to prison for life on the 27th June 1844, he remained in prison exactly one year, being released by the General Assembly, without conditions, on the 27th June 1845. Early in the autumn after Dorr's imprisonment, Francis C. Treadwell a New York lawyer, applied to the Supreme Court in Washington for a writ of Habeas Corpus; the case was argued to the Court; and the Opinion says "It appears from the affidavits of F. C. Treadwell a counsellor at law of this Court and others that personal access to Dorr in his confinement to ascertain whether he desires a writ of error to remove the record of his conviction to this court has been refused; on this ground this application was made; "neither this nor any other Court of the United States, or judge thereof can issue a habeas corpus to bring up a prisoner who is in custody under a sentence, or execution of a State Court, for any other purpose than to be used as a witness" "The counsel in his application prays for a writ of error; but as it appears that he does not act under the authority of Dorr but at the request of friends the prayer cannot be granted." Mr. Justice McLean gave the decision: the Court was unanimous.

The Union Trust Co. will hereafter be examined quarterly without notice by the Audit Co. of New York.

It's report based upon examination of Feb. 14, 1900 is as follows:

Union Trust Company,
Providence, R. I.

Gentlemen:

Agreeably to your request we have examined the affairs of the Union Trust Company of Providence as of the close of business, Feb. 14, 1900, and certify that the cash, securities, notes and accompanying collaterals, and other assets of the company, were in its possession on that date, and that the same were found to be correct according to the books.

The assets amounted to \$4,760,671.90 and corresponded with the aggregate of the capital stock, surplus, undivided profits and total deposits of the Company on the same date, the details of which we also proved.

We found that loans were secured by ample margins, and that the market values of the Company's stocks and bonds were largely in excess of the book values.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, MAR. 17, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 6.

In the first week of this year a New York Jury gave a verdict against a Street Railroad Company, for the loss of an arm by a child three years of age, \$10,000. Last week, another New York Jury, gave another verdict against a Street Railroad Company for the loss of a leg, by a child six years of age, \$15,000. But here in Rhode Island the case is different, the General Assembly has given the Street Railroad a *Contract* which cannot be repealed, but which like Tennyson's brook goes on for ever.

This transaction on the part of those who make laws not for protection, but for the robbery of the people was simply infamous. On the 15th June, 1898, an "*Act providing for a tax on Street railways*," was brought into the Assembly and "jammed" at once through—not a single member had ever even read the act—Within an hour after introduction the proposed act had received the signature of Governor Dyer, and was a law of the State. Under an innocent but deceitful title, a contract, perpetual in character, had been made by the representatives of the people. In the famous Yazoo Land case, Fletcher vs. Peck, the U. S. Supreme Court held this language: "When, then, a law is in its nature a contract, a repeal of the law cannot divest these rights" (6th Cranch's Reports.) This is precisely

what the General Assembly did for this Union Railroad Company with a New Jersey charter. Neither limbs, nor lives, are of consequence against such a transaction; men ought to be thankful to walk the streets at all. Senator Aldrich could order every mother's son of us off the streets; streets which were made on purpose for our use, and enforce his order; and the General Assembly at the May session 1898, made this Contract.

Among the announcements of new books for publication this spring, no list exceeds in interest that of Houghton Mifflin & Co. BOOK NOTES has not room sufficient for notes of all the good things coming, but here are a few of them:

Notes on the Bacon-Shakespeare Question, by the Hon. Charles Allen, is a digest of the evidence, direct and indirect, bearing on the authorship of the plays and poems attributed to Shakespeare, from every available Shakespearean student, commentator, and editor, and a minute study of the legal terms used by Shakespeare and by contemporary writers. It is shown by the study of the terms that so learned a jurist as Bacon could not have written into plays and poems such poor legal knowledge as Shakespeare displays.

Literature is generally thought to be quite apart from politics, but John S. Wise, the author of *The End of An Era*, an extremely interesting inside view of the men and the events of the Confederacy, has discovered otherwise. The author of the book served throughout the Civil War in the Confederate army, and enjoys the friendship of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, as he does that of all the survivors of that era who were actively concerned in the struggle.

Ethan Allen is one of the most conspicuous figures in *A Danvis Pioneer*, by Rowland E. Robinson, whose faculty of portraying the romance of life in the woods and mountains has been proved by his several previous volumes. *A Danvis Pioneer* is the story of a brave and simple settler of what is now Vermont. The territory was secured after a struggle for possession with the "Yorkers" as well as with Indians, and this struggle so little antedated the Revolution that the raising of the company known as the Green Mountain Boys and their part in that struggle for liberty form much of the narrative.

The *American Anthology*, companion work to the *Victorian Anthology*, both the work of Mr. E. C. Stedman, has been greatly delayed in publication by the illness of its editor. The manuscript was delivered to the publishers only recently, so that for this Spring only the large-paper edition will be brought out.

"There is now a negro literature," says the Tuskegee "Student," the weekly paper published by the students of the Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., of which Booker T. Washington is the head. "It has been here for some time, and as the years come and go, is bound to grow and become a potent factor in the solution of the grave issues, often referred to as the 'Race Problem.'" One of the most successful of the writers aiding in this cause," says the "Student," is Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, who has written most brilliant short stories in the last two years." Mr. Chesnutt's latest book, *The Wife of His Youth*, had great success for a book of short stories. The

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initial story brought immediate reputation to its author. It deals with the color question, the environment, the past and the future of the negro—the negro of mixed blood—in a very frank and philosophical way.

A man who would permit another man to hold the key to the only entrance to his house, with power to levy and collect a tax upon every person, or thing, which comes in, or goes out, must be considered a downright idiot; but when you let individual men hold all the deep water docks of the City of Providence, are you not just such idiots? It is a positive fact that New York parties are to-day hiring deep water docks of individual owners here, and growing rich upon the excessive tax which they thus levy. The lessees grow rich, and the individual owner under the lessees grow richer; and the People of Providence without whom these shores would have no value—*are twice robbed.*

It seems incredible when I read in a New York newspaper, "The Harpers

step down". "To have no share in the re-organization of *"their"* business "the members of the old Harper family are to have no share" &c., &c. —so proud, so imperious, and now so —Well; I'm not the only pebble on the beach—there are others.

The Narragansett *Times* of March 2 announces the purchase, for the Narragansett Library, at Peace Dale, "of one hundred and fifty dollars worth of books, all of which are history" (South county grammar). Of this expenditure \$100.00 was taken by taxation out of the people, for this local library. It is easy to lead a horse to the water, but something like work to make him drink. So it is with these Peace Dale readers. In November last they took 960 books out of this library, of which number 30 were books of history—and one (1) entire book on the *useful* arts; it is quite evident that the readers are running low for history—levy another town tax.

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The Pratt Institute *Monthly* is one of the most tasteful periodicals among all those which comes to BOOK NOTES. But when it ranks Mr. Melville Dewey, who spelled his own name Dui, among eminent librarians, it is a misuse of language.

In the U. S. District Court, in this city, a postmaster of Little Compton, R. I., pleaded guilty to a charge of not forwarding a letter, and paid a fine of \$100.00 and costs; the writer of this note, 16th Jan., received a paper, which was mailed to him at Philadelphia about December 16, 1899; letters to the writer, from Kingston, frequently lie here in the post office 50 hours; the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Public Library sent to him by post, was just three days in reaching him.

The Narragansett *Times*, March 2, notes a memorial service for Gideon L. Ammons, "for twenty years chief of the Narragansetts; he was the son of George and Jerusha Ammons, both pure blooded Indians of the Narragansett

Tribe." In January, 1833, the General Assembly appointed a committee to examine and report upon the number and condition of the people calling themselves the Narragansett Tribe. Their report was made early in February of that year. Col. Joseph Lewis was appointed to ascertain "the number in each family, and their grade," that is, purity of blood. There were 199 persons; of which number "20 were foreigners having no connection with the Tribe except by marriage, or other promiscuous intercourse." Seven (7) were of "genuine Narragansett blood." Since the investigation, and before writing the report, one of these genuines died, and six were left; the entire seven "were aged females." Of the remainder fourteen (14) were "about half blood," and the entire number left, 158 persons, were "mixed," which, the committee say, "means three-fourths negro blood;" "most of the half bloods" were females. A pure blooded Narragansett Indian is to-day unknown;

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FRANK W. GALE, *Secretary*.

Mr. J. O. Austin, the indefatigable, has just done, what he affirmed (being a Quaker he could not swear) he would never do, to wit, issue another Supplement, to his admirable Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island; his first he called "Continued," his second he called "Concluded" and the present, his "Supplement." It bears date 1st of January 1900.

Concerning the closing of the Tin Plate Plants because of a strike by those who did the real labor, the *Journal* here said "A good many persons will be inclined to sympathize with the strikers because of a dislike of the methods lately adopted by the Manufacturers and because of the known fact that a fair share of the enormous profits which the tariff has made possible in this industry has not been divided with the employees." Now how is the case different from the manufacturers of Sewing Machines here. These machines cost \$10.00 to manufacture; they were sold here to Providence people for

\$65.00; sent to England and sold for \$22.50; there is a 45 per cent tariff and 85 patents covering this Providence Sewing Machine; does the laborer get the "swag?"

Neither the City Council, nor the General Assembly has a legal right to grant the privilege of bridging streets to individuals nor to Corporations.

Nor has the Towns, nor the General Assembly the right to grant exemption from taxation to those who elect the members to office, nor for any other reason.

Ten years ago the Grosvenors got themselves exempted from taxation in East Providence; what good did it do for the people of that town; but the shame is that it has taken ten years to take the law into court; and it will be ten years more before the Court will reach the point of knocking out the law.

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Another Hoppin Homestead tenant has contributed to "build up" a Department Store—this is the second this year—evidently the Brown Land Corporation should raise the rents, for the tenants seem to be getting less and less able to do so

The last of the 'body' articles in the *Century*, is doubtless the one, which attracts the most attention. It is O'Meara's Diary at St. Helena. The publishers said when they began the publication: "This is the first installment of hitherto unpublished extracts from the private diary of Dr. B. E. O'Meara, Napoleon Bonaparte's physician at St. Helena. The original manuscript of this Journal, in eighteen little volume, has come into the possession of The Century Co., and is found to afford a surprisingly large amount of new material in the way of conversations with the exiled Emperor. These "Talks with Napoleon" will form an important feature of *The Century* during the year 1900.

The Constitution of the U. S. says, art. 3. sec. 2 "The trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury." The Constitution of Rhode Island says, art. 1, sec. 15, "The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." What is the meaning of the word "in-violate;" does it mean that Courts can, step by step, wipe out a trial by jury altogether, and yet that is almost what has been, and is being done here in Rhode Island; in case you wish to see the steps by which this is done go to the 6th, 11th, 12th, R. I. Reports; and for the results look at the weekly record; Within a month a jury here gave a plaintiff a verdict for \$325, the Court wiped it right out; and put the plaintiff to the cost of another trial, or take \$75.00 off of the sum which the jury awarded. Is that making the constitutional "right of trial by jury," *in-violate*; these judges never see the witnesses, nor do they ever hear a word of the evidence; all they know of the evidence is what the stenographer puts before them; suppose the stenographer is afflicted with dyspepsia

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Voyages from Holland to America, A. D. 1632 to 1644, by D. P. DeVries, translated from the Dutch by H. C. Murphy 4 to New York 1843, cloth uncut. This translation was undertaken upon the suggestion of James Lenox; and the copy now offered is a presentation copy with his autograph; 250 copies were printed, price \$5.00, for sale by Mr. Rider.

The Wonderful Narration, or a Faithful account of the French Prophets, their Agitations, Extasies and Inspirations, to which are added several other remarkable instances of persons under the influence of the *like spirit* in various parts of the world, particularly in New England. With an appendix, directions to the proper use of real extraordinary appearances in the Course of Providence 16 mo. unbound pp 178. Boston 1742 \$1.50. This singular book bears the date New Haven 10 Jan. 1741 2. It for sale by Mr. Rider.

Mr. Charles Hutton's translation of M. Ozanum's Recreation in Mathema-

or something; An enormous number of verdicts are "inviolated" in just that manner every month now.

No man with any pretence to intelligence can afford to let the *Review of Reviews* go unread, there is so much of real live discussion in it; the *March* issue discusses the war in South Africa in its various phases; the Hay Pauncefote Treaty; the Puerto Rican tariff; our situation in the Philippines; the steamship subsidy bill; the Kentucky disorders; Governor Roosevelt's administration in New York; the approaching Presidential campaign; and many other timely topics.

Every number is loaded to the covers with most timely and interesting matters; but events so change opinions that men must keep a constant watch; here is an illustration; Mr. W. T. Stead one of the most acute observers said in the *February* number: "It may be taken for granted that we shall not beat the Boers by fighting. All that we can hope to do is to wear them out by sheer starvation, and in order to do this it is certain that there will be a continually in-

creasing demand for the closing of the Boers' back door at Delagoa Bay. This, however, is much easier said than done, and it is quite possible that the attempt to close it without violating international law may raise questions which will bring the European powers into the field." Now see how all Boer matters have been changed in one short month.

Eight thousand manuscripts were received by The Ladies' Home Journal during the year just closed. Each was given a careful reading, but out of the entire number only eighty were found worthy of publication. The Manuscript Bureau of The Ladies' Home Journal is operated at a large expense, but the hope of discovering new writers or some aspirants with undeveloped talent warrants the outlay.

On the 24th June last this note was printed in BOOK NOTES:

Unsolicited there came to BOOK NOTES a yearly advertisement of a young and vigorous Trust Company—*The Union*—with a deposit line of \$2,095,589.52. When this advertisement runs out its time, the deposit line will be \$4,191,179.04. The time is not yet half expired and the deposit line has reached nearly \$84,500,000

tics and Natural Philosophy containing amusing dissertations and enquiries concerning a variety of subjects the most remarkable and proper to excite curiosity and attention to the whole range of the mathematical and philosophical sciences, 4 v. 8 vo. bds, London 1803. with near 100 quarto plates. M. Ozanum was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Mr. Hutton made large additions, with observations. Price \$5.00

The Boston Herald, 20 Feb., 1897, gave an account of an "unusual sale of rare books by Libbie & Co.," with the prices. It said: "So, too, was the first English illustrated edition of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' London, 1853, at \$8.50" Now Mr. Rider offers a copy a year earlier, 1852, with 27 illustrations on wood by George Cruickshank, Esq., half cf. London 1852. Portrait of Mrs. Stowe. Price \$10.00, a very rare edition indeed.

A book of excessive variety is "The Harbinger a May Gift" 8 vo. cloth, Bos-

ton 1833. In Stockbridge's Catalogue of the Harris Collection of American Poetry this book is entered (anon), there is no indication of authorship. In Mr. Harris's *Index*, P. Benjamin, O. W. Holmes, and T. O. Sargent were given as the authors; Duyckinck (Cyclo. Amer. Lit. v. 2 p. 511) concerning O. W. Holmes says, "He was guilty of some very clever anonymous contributions to a volume the *Harbinger* mainly written by himself, Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent." The *Harbinger* was written in three sections. The second section containing 17 poems is wholly by Holmes; of these 17 poems, 10 have been included in Holmes's Poems as now issued; the remaining 7 have not republished. The *Harbinger* is an exceedingly rare *First Edition*. Price \$8.50.

A few copies of *Eysenbach's Grammar of the German Language*, 3rd edition, usual price, \$1.10, will be sent post free on receipt of 55 cents by Mr. Rider. It is most practical and one of the best German Grammars in existence.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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SATURDAY, MAR. 31 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 1.

THE GRAND JURY RIGHTS.

The action of Mr. G. H. Putnam, the New York publisher, at present foreman of the Grand Jury in New York City, in removing District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner from the Grand Jury room, will not fail to recall my own action in the same situation against Mr. Attorney General, R. W. Burbank. BOOK NOTES puts here on record the action in New York, taken from the New York papers. The occurrence took place soon after the Grand Jury were seated, 15th March, at 10 o'clock; the foreman, Putnam, requested the District Attorney and his staff to retire from the room; Gardiner declined to depart, insisting on what he called his "constitutional right"; but Foreman Putnam insisted, and Gardiner gave a "curt refusal." Foreman Putnam then led the Grand Jury before the Court, Recorder Goff, Judge, and addressing the Court said, "Your Honor, the Grand Jury, through its foreman, desires to report that the orderly proceeding of business has been interfered with. The Grand Jury deems it advisable under its instructions to examine witnesses in the absence of any members of the District Attorney's office, and we wish instructions." The District Attorney lost himself in his own madness, raving at Putnam, and at the Court as well; but the Court held him rigidly to the question at issue, to wit, his right to sit with a Grand Jury; Gardiner resisted, insisted, protested, and at last desisted, Recorder

Goff saying, "I over-rule your protest." "*The Grand Jury can conduct its business without the presence of the District Attorney.*" After some further wrangling by Gardiner, the Court ignoring him said, "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—The question you propound is of great importance. The District Attorney may appear before you under any one of three conditions, namely: First, the Grand Jury may request his advice; secondly, the Grand Jury may employ him to examine witnesses and issue subpoenas, and, thirdly, when the District Attorney desires to give information relative to any matter before them he must be admitted. Whenever the District Attorney requests admission he must be admitted, but his right is limited. This limitation is for him to give information to the Grand Jury. After he has given this information his function ceases and he must withdraw. The purpose must not be used as a pretext to be present all the time against the will of the Grand Jury.

"That right, accorded him by law, must not be abused, but exercised in good faith. After giving what information he may have he must leave the Grand Jury room when requested. If the Grand Jury does not wish the District Attorney to examine witnesses, then he has no right to do so. Members of the Grand Jury must be free agents protected by law in the secrecy of their proceedings.

"It is true that the District Attorney

is the legal adviser. He is only an adviser, and he has in no sense the right to control or direct the action of the Grand Jury. If he did, the Grand Jury would only be an annex to the District Attorney's office. The Grand Jury is a part of the Court. The Grand Jury must not be interfered with by the District Attorney or any other person. If the Grand Jury does not desire his presence he has no more right there than a stranger.

"I charge you that it is within your power and discretion, if you wish to examine the witnesses yourselves, to do so without the interruption of the District Attorney. If the District Attorney declines, and I can hardly conceive that he will, with a clear understanding of his official duties, you will have the power to compel him to retire. You can examine any number of witnesses in your own way. If the District Attorney sends a request to you that he be heard upon a matter you may suspend your examination of a witness and

hear him. He must then retire. This is all, gentlemen."

My own case was this: Burbank endeavored to get a woman indicted for keeping a house of ill fame; the Jury refused twice to indict—the truth was, the arrests were utterly without warrant in law; only *female* prostitutes were taken; and Burbank then directly attacked, in lawyer fashion, enough members of the Grand Jury to get his indictment; the next morning at the opening of the sitting I gave Burbank notice that that was the last exhibition of that kind which would take place before *that* Grand Jury; he went secretly to Judge Stiness and laid complaints against me; which, as soon as I discovered I also went, and here is what followed:

The foreman then put these three questions to Judge Stiness, as a judge of the supreme court: Under the statutes of Rhode Island can the attorney general be a member of the grand jury? Of course there can be but one answer,

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and Judge Stiness gave it, No. If the attorney general cannot be a member of the grand jury, by what right can that officer take part in the deliberations of that body? The answer is obvious, and Judge Stiness gave it, he cannot. If the attorney general cannot be a member, nor take part in these deliberations, by what right does he get knowledge of, or influence the votes of the jurors? The answer is again obvious, and Judge Stiness gave it, He has no such right. The foreman then put this final question: Have I not then the power when the grand jury comes to the consideration of questions, and to act thereon, to clear the room of all persons not lawfully present? The answer is again obvious and Judge Stiness gave it. He said such a thing, referring to the removal of the attorney general, had never been done in Rhode Island. But, insisted the foreman, cannot it be done? And the Judge answered, I suppose it can.

Now comes the fact that the Court of General Sessions, New York City sus-

tains Judge Stiness in the view he took of my own propositions.

The management here in Rhode Island of Grand Juries, by attorneys General has been simply infamous for sixty years; the remedy must come from citizens; neither that nor any other legal reform will ever come from members of the Bar; but if men do not take serious hold of these things, civil liberty will come to an end. The writer although personally a stranger to Mr. Putnam, as a citizen thanks him for his courage. For all these years BOOK NOTES has been regularly sent to him, and this too shall be sent.

The Rev. H. S. Burrage, D. D., a Baptist minister of Portland, Maine, has recently delivered an address before the Historical Society, on the question whether religion or politics was the active principle in the banishment of Roger Williams; and how the answer to this question is affected by the action of the Governor's Council of the Massachusetts colony in 1676, whereby Wil-

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liams was given permission to take refuge in that colony while the King Philip war was raging—*provided*—he left his religious opinions behind him here in Rhode Island; it is simply threshing old straw; the case has been printed again and again; if the *Journal's* report is true, all that Mr. Burrage said was printed in BOOK NOTES 22nd September, 1894; and with specific reference also, to Dexter's "As to Roger Williams and his Banishment;" and within six months copies of those BOOK NOTES have been sent to Mr. Burrage. Some of the remarks made by members after the address, not reported by the *Journal* were simply solid ignorance.

The Editor of the *Journal* March 22nd says: "The current pictures in the weekly periodicals and magazines of the famine sufferers in India show how real the misery is in that much afflicted country"—It is six years since closing the mints to silver was done by Eng-

land. An *honest* dollar is the thing to save a starving people—Monometallism is the thing—put these people at once upon a gold basis for what they owe you; and upon a silver basis for what you owe them.

How any man in the possession of common sense can believe that the Congress of the United States can destroy silver, as basic money, is beyond comprehension; it is purely a scheme for robbing men who owe money.

Silver is the only money which three-fourths of all the people on this globe know, or will ever know. Can it be destroyed?

Lord Northbrook, Governor of the Bank of England for years, says: "no government can efficiently and beneficially regulate the volume of currency which in a well ordered State regulates itself according to the needs of trade." But the U. S. Congress is about to show how the thing can be done—just as by law the rate of interest is fixed. In this

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connection observe how rapidly England is putting India upon a gold basis —It was simply a huge legal robbery of 300 millions of people, for the enrichment of Englishmen.

The writer of BOOK NOTES with half a century's experience among books supposed that he knew utter silliness in print, when he saw it; but he had not then seen "Our Choir" written by George A. Stockwell, British Vice Consul, and holding the important post of Secretary of the State Board of Infected Cow Killers."

Mr. Rider wishes to purchase a copy of Abraham Payne's *Reminiscences of the Bar*. Address by "postal" 73 Army St.

The publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., have followed the lead of Harper Brothers and failed. It was the only remedy possible, following the action of these men at the close of the

war. The momentous consequences of these actions have never been noted nor discussed; but the financial statement put forth by the firm is an utter absurdity, sent out to deceive; moreover, the statements made by the New York papers are ridiculous, to wit: "The Appletons failed from too much business;" "Prosperity killed them;" "the great profits of the business," etc. "Like the Harper's they began to liberally pay leading authors on both sides of the Atlantic." It was just what they did *not* do, was to pay English authors for their books which they reprinted; and thus worked directly against American writers. How the re-organized firm, Harper & Brothers, can live, beginning with a debt of \$3,500,000, is an unsolved conundrum.

The "eminent" Mr. Dewey, or Dui, says, "In 1876, when *we* started the American Library Association, some of the publishers protested that they ought, instead of supporting it, to fight it, because they said it would kill the

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publishing business. 'We' knew better. 'We' know that the association has encouraged the publication of better books; it may kill off undesirable publishers (like the Appletons, the Harpers, Randolph, Roberts, Lee & Shepard, with no Lee nor Shepard in it; Fields, Osgood & Co., Widdleton & Co.), but it strengthens strong Houses." Such has been one result of the establishment of this Library Association; another result is that here in Rhode Island \$5 out of every 100 books read from these libraries are novels. Possibly Mr. Dui regards such results as being favorable—but I do not so regard them. Ann immense damage has thus far been accomplished.

A suit has long been before the Appellate Court, to decide upon the constitutionality of the law enabling towns to exempt from Taxation the mill property of certain citizens; this suit comes from East Providence and the specific property is that of the Grosvenor Company. This property was made exempt in 1892 for ten years; so that whatever end comes of the suit the Grosvenor's have "skinned through" with their plunder. There will be but one outcome to this suit, the General Assembly can lawfully

make no such law; and this, the few educated, and honest men, in that body declared: but the 'team' said we'll make it law, and it can stand while it can; and so they robbed the poor tax payers in East Providence, and gave the money to the Grosvenor's. Perhaps that is what Legislatures are made for in Republics.

During its entire life the State Board of Health never raised its voice against the terrible pollutions of the Pawtuxet River by the Warwick Mill owners; it was a mere sewer; but after men became aroused and indignant, under the discussion by BOOK NORMS, it gets itself represented on the "Filtration" committee of the City Council, out of which so far, has come a series of costly junketings, and nothing else; whom does the Board of "Health" represent anyhow; and for what does it stand; does it hinder and delay, or stop the cleansing of this filthy stream. For a hundred years the mill owners on this stream

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In 1856 was published by Tickell & Grinne, of Cincinnati, "The Song of Milkanwatha," translated by Marc Anthony Henderson; a 12 mo. volume, 144 pages, bound in cloth. The translator in his preface says, "In many parts there is a strong resemblance between it and Mr. Longfellow's last great work, 'Hiawatha,'" and the gentleman holds that this resemblance is evidence of "unity of thought" rather than evidence of "literary piracy." It was a "take-off" upon Hiawatha, and created great fun; it went through two editions in "no time;" this is a copy of the second edition; sent by post for \$2.50; now very scarce.

Dr. Jonathan Cowdery was senior surgeon on the U. S. frigate *Philadelphia*, which was captured after running aground on the coast of Tripoli in 1803; he was held a prisoner by the Turks two years, during which time he kept a journal. On his return to this country in 1806 was published "American Captives in Tripoli; or, Dr. Cowdery's Journal, in Miniature." 8vo., Boston, 1806, pages 34, uncut. Post paid, 75 cents.

have been gathering vast quantities of human excrement and throwing it into the stream, in violation of all legal right, or moral decency, and this water the people of Providence, nearly one-half the population of the State, are forced to drink? In this connection let me reproduce what Professor Appleton, of Brown University, says concerning the eating or drinking of alum by human beings; Appleton is Professor of Chemistry in Brown University: "I believe that the use of bread made with alum baking powders results in the introduction into the system of aluminous compounds that produce painful and serious disturbances of the digestive functions. Of course, then, alum is altogether unsuitable and objectionable as a constituent of baking powder. In all ordinary cases, however, the consumer is personally unable to protect himself from the insidious form of injury to which, in cases like

that referred to, he may be subjected. His only recourse, as a means of defense, seems to be in statutory legislation, whereby the manufacture and sale of such deleterious articles shall be effectively forbidden."

The Hamilton Building stood on Westminster Street where the Industrial Trust Company building now stands, occupying the Westminster Street half of the Trust Company building. A marble bust of Alexander Hamilton stood on the centre of the front of this Hamilton building. This bust is now, or was, at the Historical Society. The Hamilton Building was ready for Tenants in March 1827 and was well filled at once. The rents for the entire building for the first seven months was \$359 06 It must not be forgotten in considering this rent, that great changes have been wrought by the people in three quarters of a century.

Avery, Rev. E. K.—Report of the Examination of—charged with the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell—64 pages, 1833. *Avery, Rev. E. K.*—Arguments of counsel in the Trial of—Jeremiah Mason for Avery; and Albert C. Greene against Avery. Report by B. F. Hallett. Also a literal report of the medical testimony of Prof. Walter Channing (for Avery) and Dr. Wm. Turner (against Avery). A poor copy, but complete. For these two trials, post paid, \$2.00; both are scarce.

Report of the case of Rev. Moses Thatcher *versus* Gen. Preston Pond for slander in charging him with committing the crime of adultery. Pliny Merrick and Ira Cleveland were for Thatcher; Rufus Choate and Theron Metcalf were for Pond. Dedham, 1833. Sent by post for \$1.50. It is a terrible trial, but the reverend gentleman was given a verdict for \$5.00 damages and \$1.25 costs.

Maffitt, Rev. John N.—Report of trial of 26th December, 1822. Also trial of

J. T. Buckingham on an indictment for libel (on John N. Maffitt). Boston, December, 1822. Also, "Vindication of Public Justice and Private Character against the Attacks of a Council of Ministers." Providence, 1823. Also, "Epitome of Mr. Maffitt's Discourse," taken down verbally and literally; 1822. For these four curious pamphlets, by post, \$3.00; all are scarce.

Wilhelm Von Humboldt's *Letters to a Lady* were translated from the German and published by Mr. Leypoldt in 1864. Charles G. Leland wrote an introduction to the volume; in it Mr. Leland said it is "a revelation of the deepest and noblest feelings of a great man" * * * "without a rival among works intended to refine and ennoble the minds of women." Another writer (German) said of the book it is "a marvellous wealth of the shrewdest observations and judgments, and the tenderest and noblest feelings." 12 m., cloth, 257 pages; sent by post, 80 cents.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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SATURDAY, APR. 14, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 8.

The most oppressive law ever invented in Rhode Island, yesterday passed the House and is now before the Senate; under it practically a life sentence to State Prison is possible against wage earning men; against it a poor man can make no resistance.

For further details see the Providence *Evening News* of Friday, 13th inst.

BOOK NOTES in January last asked Mr. Wilberforce Eames, librarian of the Lenox portion of the New York Public Library to help it in correcting the bibliographical errors which lie thick around a very rare tract of the time of the Revolution entitled *Plain Truth*, and a supplement to the same entitled *Additions to Plain Truth*, both written by Candidus. With much research Mr. Eames has reached the conclusions which will appear in the two letters here following, which BOOK NOTES commends as fine specimens of study.

New York, March 24th, 1900
DEAR MR. RIDER:

The authorship of *Plain Truth* by Candidus, according to my best judgment has not been discovered. At different times I have been favorably impressed with (1), Mr. Franklin Burdge's argument for Joseph Galloway as author, in the *Magazine of American*

History, vol. 1, p. 633, and vol. 2, pp. 59-60; (2), by Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn's claim for George Chalmers, in his *Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania*, vol. 2, pp. 245-246; and (3) Mr. Paul L. Ford's argument for Rev. William Smith, in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, vol. 12, pp. 421-424.

I now agree with Professor Moses Coit Tyler, who says, in his *Literary History of the American Revolution*, that from evidence both of substance and of form, I am confident that not one of these guesses as to the authorship of *Plain Truth* is the true one; and in short, that the man who wrote it, and who, doubtless, had misfortune enough in being a member of a party so routed and discredited, has at least this felicity—he has thus far escaped detection as the author of so much stupid and broken syntax as are to be found in that pamphlet."

If I ever come across any definite information on the subject I will let you know.

Yours truly,
WILBERFORCE EAMES.

New York, April 2, 1900

DEAR MR. RIDER:

Of course you are welcome to use my note on *Plain Truth* in any way you wish. Some years ago I had an opportunity of comparing two different edi-

tions, both with the Philadelphia imprint of R. Bell, 1776. One edition contained 84 pages, besides 4 preliminary leaves, and one leave of advertisements at the end, the articles of Rationalis and Cato coming on page 67-84. The other edition contained 96 pages (of which pages 65-72 were wrongly paged 57-64), the articles by Rationalis and Cato filling pages 75-96. To this latter edition was appended the "Extract from the Journal," in three leaves, and the *Additions to Plain Truth*, also dated 1776, with title and pages 97-136. A slip on the back of title to the "Additions" read thus: "To Every Purchaser. The impossibility of obtaining white, constituted the law of necessity, for part of these Additions to appear in blue," etc, referring to the bluish paper on which a portion of the *Additions* were printed.

Yours truly,

WILBERFORCE EAMES.

There were days when the getting of books for one's own private library was a somewhat difficult matter; some time

in the year 1774 Moses Brown sent "a bill of exchange, sixty (60) pounds sterling to Mary Hind in London to be laid out in books principally for his own library. Before the books were ready to be sent, a non-importation agreement was made throughout the country "on account of which the books remained in London at his risque." Some years later Mr. Brown was given permission by the Rhode Island Council of War to bring his books, and he wrote to have his books shipped, in expectation that they would be allowed to be brought from New York in a Flag;" but before the books could be brought, the R. I. General Assembly enacted a law, in March 1781, to more effectually prevent illicit trade and commerce; which law provided "seizure and condemnation" for all goods imported directly or indirectly from the dominion of the King of England. This law superceeded the orders of the Council of War; then went Mr. Brown to the General Assembly and "prayed for liberty to import the said books from Great Britain." The

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General Assembly granted permission to import said books "by such ways as he (Brown) may devise," closing with this extraordinary condition "which shall not be prejudicial to the United States without being subject or liable to seizure or confiscation." It was eight years after ordering the books before Mr. Brown received them.

By the sworn testimony of Mr. Lawson before the investigating committee of the Massachusetts General Court, it appears that \$1,250,000 was used in bribing the newspapers; the Courts; and the General Court; in getting and keeping a Gas Charter; a Gas Charter then must be a pretty valuable document; and this in the virtuous and respectable state of Massachusetts. In Chicago they hang anarchists; but look these actions squarely in the face, and then think—which are the most dangerous Lawson and his pals—or anarchists.

The Insurance men work the General Assembly for laws wherewith to wrench

money unfairly out of the people; the Doctors work the General Assembly for laws giving to themselves the sole power to practice deceit, in prescribing sham medicines or in preventing anybody but themselves from attempting to heal the sick; the Landlords work the General Assembly to get laws made whereby they can get away from the people all the value, in money, which the people give to the land; nastiest and latest, the Plumbers work the General Assembly for laws obliging the people to have useless things which cost much, many of which they do not want; actually a man cannot "plumb" his own house, in the way he desires or control his own property.

Mr. J. K. Jerome says in a recent Saturday Evening Post: A Frenchman or a Spaniard will seek to persuade you that the bull ring is an institution got up chiefly for the benefit of the bull. The horse which you imagined to be screaming with pain was only laughing at the comical appearance presented by

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its own insides. Your French or Spanish friend contrasts the horse's glorious and exciting death in the ring with the cold blooded brutality of the knacker's yard. If you do not keep a tight hold of your head you come away with the desire to start an agitation for the inception of the bull ring in England as an aid to chivalry. No doubt Torquemada was convinced of the humanity of the Inquisition." The word knacker is provincial English it meant "a dealer in horse flesh" or "an old worn out horse" and now it has come to mean a person who kills worthless horses and sells the meat for dogs.

Now is the time for the "eminent" Melvil Dui to present his prescription to Harper & Brothers, no longer book publishers, and D. Appleton & Co., no longer book publishers "to go to selling soft drinks or something of that kind." Ever since the Manila affair, Dui has resumed the old form, Dewey. Somebody, other than a Harper, or an Apple-

ton, is using these names; and one great reason lies, in what resulted since the formation of the American Library Association, not what this Association did, or could do, but what followed.

Just as has been always done in the cases of Bankruptcy laws, the creditor interest is now making a business of getting the present law in effect repealed—so that debtors can be held by the throat, just as the Lippincotts have always done with their debtors.

A tariff is simply a device made by Congress to make American people pay more for American goods than any other people in the world pay for these same American manufactures—and solely to enrich those who run the mills but who do not labor. If you can sell American sewing machines all over the world, outside of the United States, what prevents you from selling them to the American people, at least at the same price?

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In the April *Ladies' Home Journal* Ian Maclaren speaks of "the money squandered on soup kitchens, and clothing clubs, and such like schemes," but there his common sense leaves him, for he wishes to take this money "for the erection of a proper church." In the light of the civil and political situation of to-day I should like to know if there is anything amongst us more needed than the "proper church" of to-day. Go some Sunday and count the attendants. There is no need for cant in religion, honesty is the bottom rock.

The ratio of silver to gold in 1800 was 15.68; in 1873 it was 15.63. So small had been the variation. The highest ratio in these 72 years was 16.25; the war of 1812 raised the ratio for the years 1812 and 1813. With the exception of these two years, the greatest fluctuation was 1.04. Such had been the "terrible" danger of the double standard. These figures are from the United States mint. The Director of

the United States mint also gives the average price for an ounce of silver for each year from 1833 to the present. In 1833 the price was \$1.297; in 1873 it was \$1.322. From the highest to the lowest price the greatest variance was .063. So great was the danger of bi-metalism.

Someone has sent us a copy of the *Newport Daily News* in which is a elaborate essay on Roger Williams—the title is, "Roger Williams, his acts and motives too often misrepresented." The paper is written with a view of showing appreciation of his character by friendly contemporaries, and by other students of his life; and to correct some errors and supply certain omissions hitherto not mentioned. The last two purposes of the essay were not attained; errors of biography were not pointed out; nor were new thoughts in that line suggested; the first purpose was carried out by presenting extracts from ten (10) writers, to wit. Hutchinson (b 1711); Callender (b 1708); Bentley (b 1759); Bancroft (b 1800); Hosmer

The Colonial Tavern; a glimpse of New England Town Life in the 17th and 18th Centuries by Edward Field...\$2.00 net.

Esek Hopkins, Commander in-Chief of the Continental Navy during the American Revolution, Illustrated, by Edward Field.....\$3 00 net

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(now living); Ellis (b 1814); Underhill (living 1862); Evans (b 1767); Adams (now living). Thus, it will be seen that these opinions are not those of friendly contemporaries, but are largely modern—Nevertheless, they are interesting; but many more might have been gathered similar to those presented, to wit: David Masson; Robert Baillie; Ger-vinus; etc.; but an opinion friendly to Williams, and known to him, now existing in ink, is yet to be found; and it is a terrible fact. The writer of the article in the *News* says: "Williams's idea that a religious belief could not be made a crime against the State has long since become the law of Christendom." That is true. Then, continues the writer: "His companions thought that a majority of those *who owned a State*, orderly convened and orderly expressing their opinions, had the right to govern it, is following in the train of his 'Soul Liberty' in its march over the civilized world."

Mr. J. G. Speed, writing about grand opera in the *Women's Home Journal*, says:

"Recently an American artist who lives in Paris was visiting his family in New York. He spent all the time he could at the opera. His people were quiet folks and could not understand the young man's enthusiasm. They thought his fondness for music was so great that perhaps he had made a mistake in choosing his vocation and should have adopted the fiddle and the bow instead of the palette and the brush. They were incredulous when he told them that it was impossible to hear and see in Paris such magnificent presentations of opera as were common in New York."

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There is given by Mr. Allibone a list exhibiting twenty-five different forms of spelling the name Shakespeare, all belonging to men contemporary with the poet, and all taken from writings. One of them is Shaksper, and his name was William as was the poet's name. This is introductory to noting the fact that the Robert Clark Company of Cincinnati have just published a book entitled "Shaksper not Shakespeare," by William H. Edwards, in denial of the claims set up for William Shaksper, of Stratford as the writer of the Shakespeare plays, or any one of them. It is the outcome of many years careful study. It is denied that this man Shaksper was ever testified to by any of his contemporaries, in his life time, as engaged in any literary work whatever. He was simply one of the clowns at a variety show theater, at which inter-ludes, farces, burlesques, and pantomimes, as well as "jigs," were given for the lower classes of London.

In 1856 was published by Tickell & Grinne, of Cincinnati, "The Song of Milkanwatha," translated by Marc Anthony Henderson; a 12 mo. volume, 144 pages, bound in cloth. The translator in his preface says, "In many parts there is a strong resemblance between it and Mr. Longfellow's last great work, 'Hiawatha,'" and the gentleman

holds that this resemblance is evidence of "unity of thought" rather than evidence of "literary piracy." It was a "take-off" upon Hiawatha, and created great fun; it went through two editions in "no time;" this is a copy of the second edition; sent by post for \$2.50; now very scarce.

The American Spelling Book containing the Rudiments of the English Language, by Noah Webster, Esq. Printed at Boston, 1810. This is a very early copy, the book having been copyrighted in 1804. An interesting account book of a much later edition, that of 1828, is printed in the Magazine of American History for Oct. 1863. V. 10, p. 299. This book will be sent post paid for \$1.75. The famous old Wood Cuts are all contained in this book. There are, The boy that stole the apples; the Country Maid and her Milk Pail; the Fox and the Swallows; the Cat and the Rat; the Fox and the Bramble; the Bear and the Two Friends; the Two Dogs; the Partial Judge; eight in all, and a Fable for each.

Avery, Rev. E. K.—Report of the Examination of—charged with the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell—64 pages, 1833. *Avery, Rev. E. K.*—Arguments of counsel in the Trial of—Jeremiah Mason for Avery; and Albert C. Greene against Avery. Report by B. F. Hallett. Also a literal report of the medical testimony of Prof. Walter Channing (for Avery) and Dr. Wm. Turner (against Avery). A poor copy, but complete. For these two trials, post paid, \$2.00; both are scarce.

Report of the case of Rev. Moses Thatcher *versus* Gen. Preston Pond for slander in charging him with committing the crime of adultery. Pliny Merriek and Ira Cleveland were for Thatcher; Rufus Choate and Theron Metcalf were for Pond. Dedham, 1838. Sent by post for \$1.50. It is a terrible trial, but the reverend gentleman was given a verdict for \$5.00 damages and \$1.25 costs.

Maffitt, Rev. John N. Report of trial of 26th December, 1822. Also trial of J. T. Buckingham on an indictment for libel (on John N. Maffitt). Boston, December, 1822. Also, "Vindication of Public Justice and Private Character against the Attacks of a Council of Ministers." Providence, 1823. Also, "Epitome of Mr. Maffitt's Discourse," taken down verbally and literally; 1822. For these four curious pamphlets, by post, \$3.00; all are scarce.

The Aylsworth Family Geneology. 8 vo. 495 pages. Price Five Dollars.

The History of the Town of Warwick, one of the four first Towns in the State. Price Two Dollars.

Shepard Town Hazard, Jonny Cake Papers, the Folk Lore of the Narragansett County. Price \$2.50.

The Forgeries connected with the original Deed from the Sachems to Roger Williams. Price \$2.00, written by Sidney S. Rider.

Soul Liberty. Rhode Island Gift to the nation, an Inquiry concerning the claims of Roman Catholics for Maryland, by Sidney S. Rider. Price \$1.25.

A Century of Lotteries in Rhode Island with 41 facsimiles, by John H. Stiness, of the Appellate Court. Price \$2.25.

The famous old Wood Cuts are all contained in this book. There are, The boy that stole the apples; the Country Maid and her Milk Pail; the Fox and the Sallows; the Cat and the Rat; the Fox and the Bramble; the Bear and the Two Friends; the Two Dogs; the Partial Judge, eight in all, and a Fable for each.

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BOOK NOTES

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SATURDAY, APR. 28, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 9.

The southern boundary of Rhode Island is the Atlantic Ocean. Along this coast the land is largely covered by inland waters, which have come now to be called Ponds; but they are not in reality ponds, but all, through inlets are more or less subject to the ebb and flow of the tides. Lying in the town of Charlestown, exactly one mile north from the innermost shore of the inlet from the sea, known to the Niantics by the name Pawawget, is Watchaug Pond, as the name is now written. A ridge of highlands separates Watchaug from the ocean, notwithstanding its nearness. Two small streams enter it, but the outlet is Poquinock brook flowing northeasterly into the Pawcatuck river.

The first mention in the early documents of the name occurs in the Deed of land by Canonicus and Miantinomi to Henry Hall and Richard Knight, known as Hall's purchase. It was made 19 January 1664. It was said to contain two square miles. The final boundary of this purchase was not settled until 1708 when the colonial General Assembly settled it, making the Usquepaug river its western boundary. But it is only the Indian boundaries of the original deed which now interests us. These are Quamatucumpic on the east; Chippuachack on the South; Quowachauk on the West; and Winatompic

on the North. Quowachauk is the name Watchaug of to-day. It was not then applied to a pond, but to certain lands, now undefinable. In some early documents the name of the pond is given Chemunganset; in others Chemunganuck. Now the name Shamuunganuck is given to a fine highland just north of Watchang pond; and upon this hill tradition says the later Indian Queens were crowned, especially Queen Esther, the very latest. A few notes concerning the origin of these Indian words and their variations may not be without interest to the few students now left, interested in local history. The modern word Usquepaug, in ancient records as given by Parsons in three forms is thus written Usquebaug Osquepaug Wawoskepaug, is now the name of a river forming the western boundary of South Kingston; rising in Exeter; and running due south till it meets a stream flowing from Worden's pond, and thence running to Shannock Mills; then it becomes the Pawcatuck. Trumbull in a paper upon Indian local names in Rhode Island, written in 1872, gives Wowoskepaug, which, in the form Usquebaug has a celtic flavor. Judge Potter in his Early History of Narragansett gives W a u w o s k o p o g, which he says was the name by which the Indians knew the lands, sold to the Hall.

purchasers, described above—see Walling's Map of Rhode Island, 1854, upon which Judge Potter caused to be drawn so much antiquarian knowledge about the southern part of Rhode Island. The boundaries of Hall's purchase which I have given, are taken from a deposition made by Joseph Davel, or Deval, a surveyor, in 1711. These purchasers named their purchase Westerly Manor, and from it came the present town. The word Watchaug was written originally Quowatchaug; it has been shortened by the English settlers to its present form.

The Nation in giving a highly commendatory puff of the last Annual Report of the Providence Public Library said "It is interesting to note that the percentage of fiction circulated was 60.6; history coming next." Any one reading that would suppose that the use of history in this Library nearly approximated the use of fiction; but such a view is absolutely false; the percent-

age of history was 5.94, less than one tenth the fiction record; again, the Nation does not inform its readers that these percentages, in this Library, are obtained by a classification specially prepared, and not used by any other Library in this country, so far as we have been able to discover; at all events it is without value for comparison with any other similar institution. According to the American Library Association system, the percentage of fiction used in Providence was 63.5 but the *Nation* did not state this fact; again, the *Nation* says the decrease in the number of books circulated is amply accounted for by the increase of newspaper "and periodical reading occasioned by the war with Spain." This claim was taken bodily from the Librarian's report, but the facts do not sustain the statement. The steady decline in the percentage of total use, is the result of a legitimate and proper cause—why not give it "man fashion"—for it would be creditable to the management; and in

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fact well worth noting—now let me “annihilate” the statement. The 19th Report, for 1896, shows the circulation to be 1.4 for each book. This, before the Spanish war, and newspapers, and periodicals already existing. The Report for 1898 covering the Spanish war, the newspapers and periodicals continuing, shows precisely the same figure 1.4, which shows that the Spanish war had nothing whatever to do with the decline. The actual fact was that the circulation for 1898 declined from that of 1897, 7286 from that of 1897, 7286 volumes; of which number 5838 were novels, but this decline cannot be traced to the Spanish war, nor to newspapers, the library does not have newspapers; Moreover the readers of novels are chiefly women, and girls, and boys, with few men; such people never read about current history only men do that, hence the Spanish, nor any other war will ever cause a decline in fiction reading in this library; it can be traced direct, to supply and demand. The card holders load their cards with all the

fiction numbers which can be written upon the card; and so the cards are sent in week after week; when a book is given out, the number is stricken out. It is a mere peddling of soft drinks as the illustrious “Dui” writes. The average percentage of fiction for ten years, 1889 1898 is 59 9; by this last report it is 60 6. That does not show a vast improvement. As a matter of fact people ask for the novels but cannot get them; there is another misleading statement in these Reports, it is this, 20th Report, cards in use 31 Dec. 1897 14,234. 21st Report, cards issued 1898 5027; then it would seem that in the 31 Dec. 1898 there should have been 19261 cards in circulation, there really was but 14,349. Each taker of books must have a card.

This clipping was taken from the Providence Journal:

Free Trade.—We have seen, says the Portsmouth Herald, a picture, called ‘free trade’ representing a city street, on the side of which is a domestic goods warehouse—the clerk asleep at the win-

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dow—the owner at the door with his hands in his pockets, and the door festooned with cob-webs—the shutters are dropping from the windows, which are patched with old hats, &c. with a sign over the door—"Domestic Goods for sale here less than cost." The next building is a large and beautiful *English* goods warehouse crowded with silks, satins and wollens from the foreign market. John Bull stands at the door negotiating with the American Manufacturer to remove to England where the factory wages are reduced to *six pence* per day. On the other side of the street is the United States Bank. The President is asked if he can discount a note. He replies that he cannot. Owing to the large importations of the British Goods, he is unable to attend to it. He shall be obliged to employ a carman in rolling the specie from the vaults of the Banks to be shipped on board a Liverpool packet.

Such is the picture of the proposed "Free Trade System," and such would be the reality.

Now for one moment consider the immense markets of the world; and the present immense, and very rapid expansion of the export trade of this country into these markets; and how well, and how long, Journal has worked to keep American goods out of these markets, and then you will already see how false the paper was. Look then at the phrase, "Domestic goods for sale here less than cost" and remember the facts concerning the President of the Journal Company and his prices for sewing machines here in Providence, and all over England; \$22.50 to any woman in England, and \$50.00 to any and every woman in Providence, or elsewhere in the United States. The work of Capt. Kidd was upon exactly the same legal foundation; but Kidd put up no pretence of doing his doings for our "protection"

Mr. David W. Hoyt the Principal of the High School here published not long since a genealogical history entitled "The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury Massachusetts, with some

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WALDO M. PLACE, *Asst. Treas.*

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related families for other towns. Several persons are desirous to have Mr. Hoyt issue a second volume and bring the genealogies down to 1800. Mr. Hoyt has issued a circular stating the fact, and the conditions under which the labor will be undertaken. In this circular he makes this disheartening statement "Experience has shown that the demand for such a work is not sufficient to pay expenses by the sale of the book. Some individuals, or societies must have interest enough in the matter to pay more than the cost of a single copy if the work is to be undertaken; after all subscriptions have been paid, and all the books sold for which there has been any call, the total receipts for the volume has been about \$100.00 less than the cash expenses, to say nothing of years of time and labor." The writer thinks the trouble, was in undertaking too many families, no one family being practically complete.

A neat pamphlet entitled *Under the Ban* has been published by the Tucker

The Colonial Tavern; a glimpse of New England Town Life in the 17th and 18th Centuries by Edward Field...\$2.00 net.

Esek Hopkins, Commander in-Chief of the Continental Navy during the American Revolution, Illustrated, by Edward Field.....\$3 00 net

Diary of Colonel Israel Angell; Commanding the Second Rhode Island Continental Regiment during American Revolution 1778-1781, edited by Edward Field.....\$2.00 net.

Preston & Rounds Co.
Providence, R. I.

Publishing Company of New York city. It is a Scientist's heresies condemned by the church, and it consists of the entire correspondence between St. George Mivart and Cardinal Vaughan, and in addition the two articles written by Mivart entitled "Some recent Catholic apologetics," and "The continuity of Catholicism," which gave so much anger to certain Roman Catholics that Mivart was denied the Sacraments. The Providence Evening News, of April 7th gave a full summary of the affair. 25 cents is the price of the pamphlet.

The utter folly of the present School Management is becoming every day more and more apparent not only here in Providence but in all the large cities in this country. The skipping of grades here is a confession of wrong management by those who "run" the schools. In the March number of the School Review, is a paper, written by Samuel Thurber, born here, but now Principal of the Girls' High School of Boston which punctures these follies with ir-

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visitable force; but there is one sentence which our old friend uses which we are going to appropriate. Here it is "No-body old or young ever learns any English he does not want, or fails to learn any English he does want; and every man has his own English to which we may add by offering him, not words, but thoughts that amuse, or worry and which require word for their expressions and retention." It is just that rock on which the whole nonsensical system of "education" has split.

The writer of BOOK NOTES published in his first series of Historical Tracts an explanation work upon Stephen Hopkins, written by Mr. W. E. Foster of the Public Library. In two places, in his Essay, Mr. Foster refers to, and makes quotations from, the Diary of John Adams, to wit, Tract 20, pt. 1, p. 48 and pt. 2, p. 190. Few readers ever look at foot notes, and fewer still ever verify them; but the other day while looking for something else, we fell upon John Adams' note in his diary concerning

Stephen Hopkins and with it we were delighted; so we just looked up Mr. Foster's use of it, and to my sorrow, although twice using it, Mr. Foster has eviscerated all the vitality out of it—so now BOOK NOTES reproduces it intact. Mr. Adams says (works v. 3, p. 12) "The pleasantest part of my labors for the four years I spent in Congress, from 1774 to 1778 was on the Naval Committee. Mr. Lee, Mr. Gadsden were sensible men and very cheerful, but Governor Hopkins of Rhode Island, above seventy years of age, kept us all alive. Upon business his experience and judgment were very useful. But when the business of the evening was over he kept us in conversation till eleven and sometimes twelve o'clock. His custom was to drink nothing all day, nor until eight o'clock in the evening, and then his beverage was Jamaica Spirit (rum) and water. It gave him wit, humor, anecdotes, science and training. He had read Greek, Roman and British history, and was familiar with English poetry, particularly Pope, Thomson,

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Indian names of places in Rhode Island, collected by Usher Parsons for the R. I. Historical Society, Prov. 1861, \$1.00 by post—sent by Sidney S. Rider. This curious and interesting pamphlet has now become very scarce and is much sought for.

The Somers Mutiny, was one of the great excitements in this country in 1843. Mr. Rider offers 3 Tracts concerning it. 1st Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the intended mutiny on board the U. S. brig of War Somers on the high seas; held on board the U. S. ship North Carolina lying at the Navy Yard New York; with a full account of the execution of Spencer (a son of the then Secretary of War) Cromwell and Small (all practically boys) 2nd Defence of Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, Commander of the U. S. Brig Somers before a Court Martial. 3rd, the cruise of the Somers illustrated of the despotism of the Quarter Deck and the unmanly conduct of Commander Mackenzie 12 mo. pp. 102, New York 1844. For these 3 very scarce and interesting pamphlets \$2.50 by post address Sidney S. Rider.

Milton, and the flow of his soul made all his reading our own, and seemed to bring to recollections in all of us, all we ever read. I could neither eat nor drink in those days; the other gentlemen were very temperate. Hopkins never drank to excess, but all he drank, was immediately, not only converted into wit, sense, knowledge and good humor, but inspired us with similar qualities." The publisher had almost never printed the book than to have soundly and unfairly misrepresented what John Adams wrote, and which throws a flood of light upon the character of Hopkins one of the very greatest men ever grown in the Colony of Rhode Island.

Men seem to be selected for Public Office not because of their probity, or their integrity, or their capacity, but because of their love of money and our own love for it as well.

If a lawyer, or any other man, sitting as an Assemblyman accepts fees from people to endeavor to secure certain

legislation, such a man deserves to be sent to State Prison, whether the legislation be good for the public, or bad for them, the case stands just the same.

The Public Library now asks of the City Council \$30,000 a year, of the money taken from us by taxation, to run the institution; but looking to past years even so large a sum will buy very few books. Here is the showing for three years:

Year	Money from City or State	Books Bought	Salaries, etc.
1896	\$10,200	\$4,247	\$15,581
1897	10,200	5,850	18,840
1898	10,200	2,592	18,573

The City of Brooklyn with a population of approximately 1,000,000, gives \$40,000 a year to the Brooklyn Library. Providence, with not much more than one-tenth that population, is asking for \$30,000.

The discharge of service of an employee by a keeper of a Liquor saloon because the employee became drunk seems to be lacking in logic.

Rare Limited Editions For Sale by Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I., at the Very Low Prices Affixed.

Rare Limited Editions for sale by Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I., at the very low prices affixed.

Binney W. Oration on Death of Abraham Lincoln. 4to. Providence, 1865. Large Paper. 25 copies. This is No. 2.....\$2.00

Washingtoniana; Memorials of George Washington. F. B. Hough. 1865. 2 vols, 200 copies. This is No. 67.\$4.50

Drowne, Solomon. Journal, 1770. War Sloop Hope. N. Y. 1872. 15 copies printed.....\$2.00

Phillips Wheatley (Negro Slave Poet of Boston). Her Letters. 1854. 100 copies printed.....\$1.25

John Smith. True relation of Virginia. Book 1866. 280 copies printed..\$3.50

Major Andre. Minutes Court of Inquiry. Albany 1865. 100 copies printed. This is number 78.....\$2.50

Northern Invasion of October 1770. F. B. Hough. N. Y. 1866. Bradford Club, No. VI. 80 copies printed. This club copy No. 37.....\$5.00

Col. John Laurens. Army Correspondence 1777-8 N. Y. 1867. Bradford Club, No. VII. 80 copies. This No. 13.....\$3.00

Hernanda De Soto Narratives. Buckingham Smith. N. Y. 1866. Bradford Club, No. V. 125 Copies. This No. 18.....\$3.00

Vindication of the Captors of Major Andre. Sabin's reprints. 200 copies N. Y. 1865.....\$2.00

Court Martial Proceedings. Trial of Maj. Lee 1778. N. Y. 1864 100 copies This No. 75.....\$2.50

Papers relating to Pemaquid by F. H. Hough, Albany 1856.....\$2.00

Champlain Valley. Pioneer History. W. C. Watson. Albany 1863. 200 copies.....\$2.50

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It can be the receiver of a firm or corporation. It may save or re-established it.

It can be the registrar of a company's stock and prevent over-issue.

It can reorganize a corporation that through mismanagement or neglect is headed for ruin.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL

CONDUCTED BY

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SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 10

The State Board of Health has for years intrigued with Assembly men for laws which it claimed to be necessary for its assistance in preventing men from dying by disease in Rhode Island. For the past eighteen months one of these iniquitous propositions has been steadily pressed for passage by Dr. Swarts, the "extra member" of the Board. This bill refused admission to practice to any man bearing a certificate from Harvard or from the Philadelphia Medical School. But the applicant must pass examination by this State Board, consisting of one clergyman, one civil engineer, four country doctors and one secretary. It also prevented any man in Rhode Island from seeking advice or consultation by calling medical men from outside the State; it also prevented any woman here in Providence from the practice of obstetrics, no matter whether an educated person, like Mrs. Dr. Moss or Dr. Helen Putnam or anybody else. The *Journal* upon the occasion strictly urged its passage on these grounds: "What charlatans do not want in the way of restrictive legislation may be safely assumed to be just what is needed." If that is not sound reasoning, then what is it? The sole reason for establishing this State Board was in order to reduce the death rate. But has it done this?

Read these figures taken out of the records of the Board:

The number of deaths in each 1,000 of the inhabitants of the State:

1853-1857,	increase 13.7.
1858-1863,	" 16.2.
1864-1868,	" 16.9.
1869-1873,	" 17.2.
1874-1878,	" 16.7.
1879-1883,	" 17.8.
1884-1888,	" 18.6.
1889-1893,	" 19.6.

For 1888 the death rate was 20.4. Thus the death rate has been constantly increasing until it has reached an advance of fully 25 per cent. Under such conditions, of what advantage is this State Board to the people? Let me apply another test—that of deaths of children under five years of age by erysipelas. From 1853 to 1882, increasing in ten-year periods:

1853-1862, 122 deaths; 1863-1872, 173; 1873-1882, 218. These deaths probably all came from vaccination. Of what use was the State Board, under such conditions? It was a standing menace. Let me apply another test. It is taken from the report of the Board for 1890, and it sets forth the results of the labors of the Board as shown by the deaths from diphtheria from 1865 to 1889, increase in 25 years. It shows the percentage of deaths by diphtheria:

1865—2.54	1886—3.90
1866—2.29	1887—4.53
1867—1.15	1888—2.86
1868—0.76	1889—2.93

The death rate was more than doubled. In the light of these facts the *Journal* editor permits himself to print this abominable lie for the purpose of getting enacted this iniquitous law which I have herein described.

"Our present law has been of great benefit, and if those who have had the enforcing of it think it can be made more beneficial by some strengthening amendments there would seem to be no need of hesitation."

After eighteen months of intrigue the bill finally came to its death in the House of Representatives by a vote of 18 yeas and 28 nays. Let all honest men rejoice.

There was taken into the General Assembly a proposed law, as the *Journal* described it, "in favor of the creditor class." "It has taken the form of a bill giving the creditor, after receiving

judgment, the power to press a judgment debtor" into the State Prison. Certain business" men are "strongly" for the bill, "and their reasons for such an attitude deserves approval." The *Journal* editor then writes a column of absolute fiction, conveying the idea that this proposed law applied only to thieves and rascals, "dishonest" men, whereas it applied to everybody who owed money which they could not pay. The bill passed the House of Representatives, but when put to a vote in the Senate not a member dared to put himself on record in its favor. It is dead.

It was in the gloaming that some one, with light footsteps, came to our door; there stood a woman; her face was pale and bore the lines of sorrow, and her hair had bleached beneath the rays of the sun in many summers; she gave the writer a little book, and went her way. It was "In Memoriam—Arnold Sheldon Hood." We sat down (our little family and I) while one of us read it

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aloud to the others from the beginning to the end. Notwithstanding Arnold Hood had been our near neighbor for many years, it was but yesterday that we became known to each other. The more we knew him the more we admired him; and it has been our constant regret that we had not come in contact in years before. There is a vast difference in books stamped "In Memoriam"—too often conceived in sorrow, but marked with ostentation; the work too often performed in a perfunctory manner, at so much per page, but paid for in sorrow and in tears. No mercenary hand touched the pages of Arnold Hood's "Memory Book," nor did mere listlessness or indifference mar them. It was, word for word, the work of loving hands who wrote what they knew, and knew what they felt. Arnold Hood was simple in his life—honest in all his actions, and his gentle smile was a benediction.

Gov. Dyer requests me to say that he did not sign the law in May, 1898, by

which the General Assembly put the city of Providence, bound hand and foot, into the power of a New Jersey railroad corporation for ever and ever. It is true. Gov. Dyer neither signed, nor declined to sign, the law. Governors of Rhode Island do not sign acts of the General Assembly. They have not the veto power.

The extent of fiction used in the Public Library is a menace to all literary progress. The public library at Buffalo bought seventy-five copies of a new \$1.50 novel; there were all taken on the first morning, and 350 persons recorded their names for a copy each as soon as one came in. In Portland 80 per cent. of all the new books taken out are the senseless novels of the day. In Boston, with her \$5,000,000 library, Mr. Lindsay Swift, the assistant librarian, has proposed a charge for the use of any novel during the first three years of such novel's existence. This shows clearly the growing evil.

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The growth of the *Ladies' Home Journal* has been immense; it has now reached a monthly issue of 900,500 copies; it is an admirably conducted family paper; and the *Saturday Evening Post* is quite as fine.

One of the most suggestive papers in the May *Century* is that by Professor Thwing, entitled "Significant Ignorance of the Bible." It records entertainingly the results of certain attempts by the author, President Thwing of Western Reserve University, to determine to what extent the Bible has ceased to be a book familiar to the average collegian of either sex. His conclusions are not reassuring to those who regard the Bible as the book of books.

Mr. Whit Bailey says, in one of his clever compositions, this time concerning trees: "Let us cherish the actual trees we have before placing our hopes on untried saplings." Of course this genial gentleman could not mean anything like the cutting down of the

fine American elms around the Public Library and the sticking up of untried "Jingos."

Smith's Dictionary of the Bible advertised in this issue is the American edition.

The superiority of this edition for practical use over the English edition is beyond question. More than 1000 errors in the references which were in the English edition were corrected in this; that fact alone settles the question of superiority; but there are many other such facts, some of which we will point out. All Greek and Hebrew names, whether of powers, or places, or things have been rendered into English. There are innumerable corrections in the text of the Vatican manuscript as it is given in the English edition. Absolute words and phrases are given as in the English edition; but when ever words have become changed in meaning, these changes are indicated. These are but a few of the very great advantages which the editor shows over the

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English, but they are sufficient. The book was published by subscription for \$24.00.

A sewing machine made in this country was sold to a woman at Natic whose family worked in the mill at that place, for \$74.00; it was then the regular price here; on the same day, this woman, who was a Scotch, received from a friend a Glasgow newspaper in which the same machine as she had bought for \$75.00, was advertised for Five (5) pounds sterling, or \$25.00. Now my excellent friend of the Central Falls Journal wishes me to enter upon a facetious controversy concerning the case. Unfortunate I fail to see the funny side of the case; but this is my friends view of it:

"Awful! Shameful! Infernal!

The most dastardly crime of the nineteenth century has come to light. The full blaze of a twenty-thousand candle-dip free trade electric burner has been brought into action and the hideous iniquity exposed.

Owing to our protective tariff, we are told, that a poor but much celebrated widow of Providence paid \$50 more for her sewing machine than is charged in Europe.

A better machine than the noted widow bought is sold in Central Falls for \$35. This, however, serves to show more clearly the iniquity of our protective tariff."

Now all that, strikes me as downright silliness. How was the Natic woman "protected" in her labor—of course she was not; on the contrary she was legally robbed of just \$50.00 for the enrichment not of the help, but of the concern which made the machine; but even had the money gone to the "help" it would have been a case of taxing the sewing woman for the enrichment of the "help" who made the machine. Now read the absurd nonsense of this "Journal!"

"There is a way that seemeth right unto a man; but the ways of it are the ways of vile protection."

Such stuff is outside the domain of reason, or argument.

The Colonial Tavern; a glimpse of New England Town Life in the 17th and 18th Centuries by Edward Field...\$2.00 net.

Esek Hopkins, Commander in-Chief of the Continental Navy during the American Revolution, Illustrated, by Edward Field.....\$3 00 net

Diary of Colonel Israel Augell; Commanding the Second Rhode Island Continental Regiment during American Revolution 1778-1781, edited by Edward Field.....\$2.00 net.

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The Editor of the Journal said recently "that the amount of money in the United States is only \$36.12 per capita, and the amount in circulation is \$25.00 per capita; these figures show what a large percentage of our 76,000,000 people live from hand to mouth." Such is the result after a century of the protection of home labor by tariffs, and 27 years of gold monomiatism. It was to bring about the result which the Editor of the *Journal* says, has come, that caused the beginning of the *Journal*; it was founded to advocate taxing Americans for every American Manufacture, and especially to enrich the men who own, or who hire, the mills in which the goods are manufactured. After a century of this kind of robbery the *Journal* shows the enormous numbers of us who are just "living from hand to mouth." Manufacturing is all right, but when it gets Congress to enact a law preventing me from buying what I want in the cheapest market in order to force me to buy of those who had the law enacted,

it is simply robbery, and oppression. The late President of the *Journal Company* grew very rich by just this process—making a sewing machine which was sold to English women for about \$21.00 while the people right here in Providence were forced to pay from \$50 to \$75 for the same.

Has the Town Council of Warren yet taken action looking to the recovery of the Sowam's Record which for two Centuries more or less, were within the care and keeping of the Town, but which were taken away by the Council's consent, upon promise of being returned.

Remember the terrible case of Ellen Cosgrove, a poor and virtuous Irish woman, here, who was stripped of her estate and sent insane to the State Farm, which BOOK NOTES told to you in June 1898. The men caught her in the gears of judicial mechanism which stops not until the victim is crushed.

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Narragansett Club Publications, 6 v cloth: Vol. 1, Williams' Key to Indian Language, 1866. Vol. 2, Cotton's Answers to Williams, 1867. Vol. 3, Williams' Blondy Tenant, 1867. Vol. 4, Williams' Blondy Tenant, Yet More Blondy, 1870. Vol. 5, Williams' George Fox Dugged Out of His Burrows, 1872. Vol. 6, Letters of Roger Williams', 1874.

This set is complete; with the sixth volume the club died. The first volume of this set was a presentation copy from J. Hammond Trumbull, who edited it, to the Mass. Hist. Society. It has the Society Book plate and also the certificate of Dr. S. A. Greene that it was sold as a duplicate. The set has many clippings which illustrate the men or things connected with it.

It will be sold for \$35.co.

Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. American Ed. 4 vo. 8 m. cloth. Edited by Prof. Hackett and Ezra Abbot. \$8.00.

In the Christian Register, for January 18, was a short note on Keeness of Scout of Dogs; this note has called out another writer, with another illustration, in the latest Christian Register, thus: The landlord of the leading hotel at Rock Rapids, Ia., had a small dog, of what breed I cannot say. If any person took a number of silver dollars, one or more of which were counterfeit, and threw them across the room, the dog would run and sniff among them, and bring back the genuine money, but could not be induced to touch the counterfeit dollars.

He would do this for one person just as well as well as for another, and the guests of the hotel frequently tried him; but he never failed to bring the genuine money, and leave the other. He had no teaching, so far as any one knows. In one case there was a hot dispute. It was claimed he had picked up a counterfeit dollar; and the coin was sent to a leading Chicago banker, who pronounced it genuine. Now why should not such a dog as that be employed in a bank at a handsome salary?

This very interesting circumstance calls to mind a couple of anecdotes written by the late Rowland G. Hazard, in which he relates his personal experience with both dogs and horses; Mr. Hazard's purpose was to show that both dogs and horses "could draw inferences and work out plans of action." In order to prove his statement he relates the anecdotes; they are to be found in the last work ever written by Mr. Hazard, "Man a Creative First Cause," pages 291, 105, 107. These are Mr. Hazard's Dog Anecdotes: "In my father's house we had a large black Newfoundland dog named Gelert with which my youngest sister and two other little girls had much amusement. They had a little carriage in which they harnessed him, he seeming to take a lively interest in all their sports and a full share of enjoyment. He was a favorite of all our large household. At one time by his absence at night he subjected himself to suspicion, and it was resolved to restrain his nocturnal wanderings, but for several successive evenings thereafter he succeeded by watching his opportunity in slipping out as some one entered the back door.

Increased vigilance at last prevented this, and after all the household were in Gelert found a bone he had himself probably left in an outer room, which he took into the kitchen and there began to kraw it. The cook did not usually permit this, but on this occasion refrained from driving him out, and he against all law and precedent, with the bone in his mouth, made his way into the parlor, and there went round, holding it up to each person in turn. Gelert had evidently devised a plan similar to that which Walter Scott in his 'Quentin Durward' ascribes to the Bohemian Hayraddin, who by persistent indecorous conduct contrived to get himself turned out of the convent of Hamur. And this is Mr. Hazard's second anecdote: "My youngest brother Joseph had a short-haired Newfoundland dog named Argus which he trained with care, and it became an excellent retriever. I sometimes got him to take the bridle in his mouth and lead a saddle horse from the mill to my father's house, nearly a mile distant. In the course of his training, my brother walking by a brook directed the dog to bring a speckled turtle that he saw in the grass. This was so repulsive to the dog that my brother was obliged to place the turtle in the dog's mouth; but the dog soon dropped it; and this process was repeated with similar result until Argus swam across the stream and dropped the turtle on the other side, out of my brother's reach. On another occasion my brother dropped his knife in a large pasture and after walking on about a quarter of a mile sent Argus back to find it. He soon returned but brought nothing, and was again sent back with the same result; in a third effort he was gone a long time; but at last returning in high glee, my brother felt sure he had been successful, and was much surprised when the dog laid a mass of earth at his feet in which was a cigar stump my brother had cast aside on the way. The dog enveloped the cigar stump with earth, and so protected, brought it in his mouth."

These exceedingly clever stories and if left as Mr. Hazard left them, illustrate the point for the illustration of which he has related them; this point stated above is that "dogs and horses draw inferences and work out ingenious plans of action;" but in one of the above cases Mr. Hazard used a dog to lead a horse home, which destroys the force of his proposition. It is a fine instance of the stumbling of a very acute mind in a very simple way. But it is sooner or later everybody is liable to do.

France first put into successful operation the idea of aggregating under one roof several branches of trade for the accomodation of the public by the establishment of "La Belle Jardiniere" at Paris, an immense store.

The most flourishing institutions of the kind, however, are found in the United States, where the old time country merchant has been the pioneer of the Modern Department Store. The ordinary bank in like manner has been the forerunner of the Trust Company.

Recognizing the growing requirements of business and the inadequate power of existing organizations to meet the changed and changing conditions, and the necessity of providing more convenient methods for the handling and protection of other people's money, the Trust Company was created.

From the first it demonstrated its usefulness, and its scope is to-day so enlarged that there is no business of a banking, fiduciary or a trust character which it may not undertake.

Like department stores, Trust Companies have attained their highest development in this country.

In this city the Union Trust Company has met with pronounced success.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900.

Vol. 17
No. 11

The Rights of Men as Against Attorneys General, and as Against Grand Jurymen.

So far as it appeared at the trial of Dr. Solomon before a petit jury, indicted for "practising medicine and surgery upon one Harriet N. Baker," in violation etc. in Rhode Island; there was not a particle of evidence produced, which proved the case; as soon as the case was in, by the Attorney General, it was thrown out of court. The purpose of this note, is to inquire concerning the rights of innocent men as against an Attorney General, and as against Grand Jurymen. Can a Grand Jury charge or indict a man, with, or for, the commission of a crime, of which the man is not guilty, nor in support of which there is the slightest evidence, and this with impunity. If evidence of guilt was laid before the Grand Jury, by the Attorney General, which this officer did not lay before the petit jury, is he, under his oath, innocent; and cannot the state so injured reach him. The Attorney General knows his case, and he either knows, or does not know, the law; he is the advisor of this Jury under the law, of the law. In this Solomons case the Grand Jurymen either knew or did not know the statute, or if too lazy, or too ignorant to read, they should have applied to a judge, or to the Attorney Gen-

eral for instructions. Failing to do this essential thing, are they innocent; and cannot the man indicted, reach them. Did the Attorney General, upon the evidence presented by him at the trial to the petit jury, advise the Grand Jury of the law; or did the Grand Jury act on their own presumption that the Attorney General knew the law; and knew his case, and so could safely give him what he asked, or what he sought. Those are the questions which the case suggests.

The working of Grand Juries by Attorneys in order to procure indictments against certain individuals here in Rhode Island can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt by referring to the action in the Dorr war cases. How things were conducted before that time, the writer has long intending to investigate, but has not yet done so; but there can be no doubt that the virus injected by the actions following the Dorr war, has not yet been eradicated from the system. In New York City the recent investigations have shown the absolute wickedness of the work there. The action of the late Attorney General, Burbank, as seen by the writer, has been fully stated in these Book Notes; for such action there is no possible defence. Burbank combated with members of the Grand Jury in order to force an indictment of a woman

for keeping a brothel, which she kept in a house of which Burbank as it afterwards appeared, was the trustee, and lessor. At that time the present Attorney General, Tanner, was Burbank's assistant. An indictment was found against one Solomon, a physician resident at Attleboro, an admitted physician in Massachusetts, for practicing medicine in Rhode Island. This was done by the March Grand Jury. These are the words of the indictment: "Solomons did practice medicine and surgery for and upon one Harriet N. Baker for reward and compensation, in violation of the provisions, &c., and without possessing any qualifications required by said chapter."

Upon what evidence this indictment was found we have no means of knowing. But we know the law, and this it is. Chap. 165, sec. 6, p. 492. General Laws. "Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to discriminate against, nor apply to a legally qualified physician of another state called to see a particular case, but who do not open

an office, or appoint any place in this state where they may meet patients, or receive calls." The grammar is so in the Statute.

At the *nisi prius* trial, as the lawyers call it, but as we less learned men say when the case came to a petit jury the evidence showed that Solomon had done exactly what he had a right to do under the statute; he was a regularly qualified physician of another State; he had been requested by one Baker, at Pawtucket, to visit a particular patient, and on that request came; but opened no office. All this he had a right to do, and since no other testimony was presented Judge Wilbur directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, and he was discharged. The Attorney General presents the evidence to grand juries, and he instructs them in the law. If he had other evidence against Solomon by which a grand jury could find an indictment, can he be justified in withholding it from the petit jury. The State was put to expense upon a false charge; if he had

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not such evidence, how can he be justified in not instructing the grand jury, that upon the evidence presented by him and under the statute, no indictment they could find would stand. To charge a man falsely with crime is itself a crime. No man can escape the penalty, if the case is pursued. A judge upon the bench can be held. No man, unless it be an Attorney General, or a grand jurymen, can safely enjoy such freedom. Hence it is clear that while Dr. Swarts laid the grounds of action, and has been rightly proceeded against (a suit is now pending asking exemplary damages;) the Attorney General is implicated, and hence is open to an action just as Dr. Swarts was, and should not be allowed to act as attorney for Dr. Swarts. These are the essential facts. Then comes the serious question to every one of us: Shall it be safe to indict a man for doing just what he has a right to do, under the law? In the light of the evidence before the petit jury what can be said of the men who found the indictment. Their ac-

tion was wholly without warrant in law or in justice, and must be open to just such an action as would lie were such men not upon the jury.

The College Man's number of the *Saturday Evening Post*, double, by the way, is now to be had at every news-dealer's shop in Providence. It goes without saying that in technical execution nothing is better; but this number touches the very highest educators in the country. In it President Cleveland discusses the oft-asked question: Does a College Education Pay? and makes out a strong case in favor of giving a young man the advantages of a university training. Other contributors to this special double number are: President Patton, of Princeton; President Jordan, of Leland Stanford; President Butler, of Colby; President Angell, of Michigan, and President McClure, of Lake Forest. The fiction features are by Ian Maclaren, Jesse Lynch Williams, Charles M. Flandrau, Stanley Waterloo and W. L. Alden.

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The land of the world—the raw material of the globe in all prosperous countries, increases in value. The landlord needs only sit still and let nature work for him; or, to speak truly, not nature, but the labor of other men. What is it that has produced the prodigiously increased demand for building land, which has created the colossal fortunes of the Grosvenors, the the and others of our great families. It is the growth of manufactures, and the increase of towns; and what produced that—your labor and outlay—not that of the landlords. The same labor and outlay, namely, yours, not theirs, produces a steady increase of demand for agricultural and mining products, causing prices to rise, and rents to increase. No other portion of the community has a similar advantage. The laboring classes do not find their wages steadily rising as their numbers increase; and even capital, its interest and profit, instead of increasing, become a less and less percentage as wealth and population advance. The

landlords alone are in possession of a strict monopoly, becoming more and more lucrative whether they do anything or nothing for the soil. Say to the landlords: What you gain by our loss is not the effect of your exertions, but of ours, and not you, but we, ought to have it.

—
With the exception of the omission of two names that paper stands just as it was written by John Stuart Mill, and delivered by him at Exeter Hall, London, England, in April 1873. In that same year he died; one of the most profound among modern English scholars; his books on logic, and political economy are the leading ones now upon these subjects. Here is what the *London Times* said concerning this Address by Mr. Mill: "It is a mere sophism to say that land is different from all other things because it is not made by man; nothing is made altogether by man, and nothing is made altogether without man, land least, perhaps of all" That is God had the assistance of man

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in building the earth. Then continues the *Times*: The working classes are too likely to be tempted by a proposal to exempt them from their just burdens by a direct taxation on property, but the theory of Mr. Mill's suggestion will not bear a moments examination." Having read and considered this utterance, which do you think will stand against assault, the position taken by Mr. Mill or that taken by the *London Times*.

The Narragansett *Times* does BOOK NOTES the honor to reprint from an issue of April 28, the paper concerning "Watchang," and the lands thereabout, to which we gave much research, but it failed to give BOOK NOTES the credit; on the contrary, it gave credit to "writer in Pawtucket *Gazette and Chronicle*," and the *Gazette and Chronicle* reproduced it from BOOK NOTES as an original article. There was no excuse for either paper, for both have BOOK NOTES. Gentlemen, emulate Falstaff, who, if Prince Henry is to be believed, gave even the devil his due.

The Colonial Tavern; a glimpse of New England Town Life in the 17th and 18th Centuries by Edward Field...\$2.00 net.

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A proof reader can by the changing of a word extract from a sentence all the virility there was in the sentence; or, by the changing of a word, he can make an editor say just the opposite of that which he wrote; this, too, can be done oftentimes by a change of a comma. No man, with any degree of self-respect, will submit for a moment to such manipulation.

There is something very singular and interesting in Rhode Island literature in the facts which BOOK NOTES will now put on record. Joseph Brown Ladd was born at Newport in 1764; in 1775 his father removed to Little Compton, to a farm which he had bought, taking the boy with him; but finding the boy useless he was sent into Newport to learn printing from Solomon Southwick. While there he ventured to assail Stephen Hopkins, then venerable, in a satirical poem. This event changed the destiny of the boy; he was placed in the care of Dr. Isaac Senter to become a physician. In 1783, having finished

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his medical studies, nineteen years old, a boy, he was licensed to practice. Under the advice of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Ladd went to Charleston, S. C., and began the practice of medicine, which he continued until November, 1786, when he was challenged to a duel, accepted the challenge and was shot dead. Young Ladd was continually reading and writing poetry. In 1832, nearly half a century after his death, his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Haskins, gathered these poems and published them in a volume. Among these poems is one entitled "The Lover's Tragedie, or the Story of Eldred and Isabel," which he says he "modernized from Thomas Rowlie of Bristowe in Owld Inglonde" (page 92). Thomas Rowlie, as everybody now knows, was Chatterton, the "wondrous boy who perished in his pride." Rowlie's poems were first published in 1777 in London. Ladd was then a boy at Newport, 13 years of age. How could he have so quickly seen this poem of Chatterton's, another boy then in London, and had the wit or

the skill to paraphrase it. The subject is well worth further inquiry.

There could not be a cleaner illustration of the terrible wrongs done by "trained physicians and by State Boards of Health, than that given in the last issue of BOOK NOTES concerning the deaths here of children under five years of age by erysipelas. From 1853 to 1883, there were 513 deaths, these deaths came chiefly from vaccination against small pox. Had these children never been vaccinated, they could not all have taken small pox and died from it. There came into use matter from cows instead of matter from other human beings, and from 1882 to 1893 the deaths of young children from erysipelas declined to 63. Now compare this with the deaths from small pox, of all ages. There were 190 deaths from this cause during the same period as is above covered to wit, 1853-1883. These figures are all taken out of the reports of the State Board. During the years 1878 to 1882 both in-

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This set is complete; with the sixth volume the club died. The first volume of this set was a presentation copy from J. Hammond Trumbull, who edited it, to the Mass. Hist. Society. It has the Society Book plate and also the certificate of Dr. S. A. Greene that it was sold as a duplicate. The set has many clippings which illustrate the men or things connected with it.

It will be sold for \$35.00.

Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. American Ed. 4 vo. 8 m. cloth. Edited by Prof. Hackett and Ezra Abbot. \$8.00.

clusive, there were four deaths, which is shown to us as a vindication of vaccination; but it does not vindicate, for during the years 1855 to 1859 there were but three deaths. A vaccination law was enacted in 1840; an elaborate statute followed in 1854; this was still further strengthened in 1857, and in 1858, and again in 1872. After all these stringent laws look at the deaths for 1871-2-3, three years, there were 65. Far more than had taken place in the first ten years of the Board of Health's existence. Would it not have been better to have given these 513 children dead from erysipelas, at least the chance of escaping small pox, a while at least.

The demands of readers of novels is so great, that the Public Library has been forced to select from the "stack" as they now call the shelves where the books are kept; the novels and place them upon shelves in the main hall, whence irrepressible sensationalists can lay hands at once upon them. The

card system hitherto employed has proved to be utterly useless in meeting the demand. In Boston the opposite policy has been suggested, to wit, instead of feeding the fire, put a charge upon each novel for the first three years after publication. This element is really one of the most destructive forces which now menaces the country. Instead of building moral forces, such forces are destroyed.

Will beer in a motorman's head tend to increase the safety of those who walk the streets of Providence; when you make a legal claim for damages, for being maimed by electric cars it might be well to examine the antecedents, and practices of motormen.

The Rhode Island Book selections in Prose and Verse from the writings of Rhode Island Citizens. Edited by Anne C. Lynch Prov. 1841 12 mo. cloth. \$1.50.

This book contains 83 selections from the writings of Rhode Islanders from Roger Williams, in 1636 to the young writers of 1840. Fifty-two writers in all were used. Hiram Fuller was the publisher, his announcement was to publish a "Providence Book" but he enlarged the scope. The Letter of Roger Williams singularly enough was not included in the Collection of Williams' Letters 6th v. Narr. club which fact adds value to this book. Mr. Albert G. Greenes' copy was sold at the sale of his library, in New York for \$10.00.

Newport Mercury—One of the rarest of Rhode Island newspapers. A file from May 21, 1703 to 24th December 1793. Folio, half blk. skiver, in excellent condition. \$4.50

Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert. The lady concerning whom there was so much

scandal in connection with George the Fourth, King of England. This book, by C. Langdale, undertakes to clarify this scandal by showing a marriage, while the King was Prince of Wales. 8 vs portrait. London 1856. \$2.25

Providence Plantations for Two-Hundred and Fifty years. An Historical Review of the Foundation, Rise and Progress of the City of Providence, by Welcome Arnold Greene, Folio, pp. 470 Providence 1886.

This elaborate and very popular book is now "out of print." Mr. Greene was in no sense the author; there 22 authors including Mr. Greene. Notwithstanding the blundering title, "Providence Plantations" this book covers the entire State. It has 4 maps, 236 views of buildings or places, and 112 portraits.

It will be sold for \$3.50.

The stereotype plates were burned in 1888. The book cannot be re-issued.

Memorial of George Ide Chace, formerly a professor in Brown University. Edited by Prof. James O'Murray 4to cloth, Post. (Privately printed 1886)... \$1.00.

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Vol. 11
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Mr. Sidney S. Rider, the writer of *BOOK NOTES*, is also for the present, editor of the *Providence News*. He can be found at the editorial office 7 Weybosset street, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., every day, except Sunday, until further notice.

It was near the close of the Civil War that Abraham Lincoln, in a letter to a friend in Illinois, wrote these paragraphs:

"Yes, we may congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing its close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. The best blood of the flower of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that the nation might live. It has been, indeed, a trying hour for the republic; but I see, in the near future, a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country.

"As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my

country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

Never spoke there a prophet in words so true. The days which Lincoln feared are here, and the republic, so far as law can destroy it is destroyed. It is not a government of the people by the people, for the people. Now, what are you going to do about it? We have seen the General Assembly, for years, packed to secure individuals to offices of "honor" and immense pecuniary advantage. We have seen Insurance Corporations obtain the enactment of laws of immense advantage against the people to their great money gain. We have seen rich corporations obtain the enactment of laws exempting themselves from taxation. We have seen very rich men obtain laws which would prevent the disclosure of their estates, in order to throw taxation upon the poor. We have seen trades, specifically the plumbers obtaining the enactment of the most oppressive laws, ostensibly to protect health, but in reality to get away our money for their own enrichment. We have seen the doctors working the laws in order to force their particular physics down our throats. We have seen a corporation actually force a contract through the General Assembly,

binding forever the city of Providence in the hands of the corporation; and, to cap the climax, we have witnessed the beginning of the packing of the courts. If we have not reached the condition to which Abraham Lincoln pointed, then, things have no meaning; and all these things have been done by men who have taken their oaths to deal fairly and justly with those whom they "represent."

In 1898 Senator Aldrich was elected Senator by a General Assembly comprising 110 votes, by 96 out of these 110 men. Last week John T. Blodgett was elected a judge by a vote of 85 out of 103 men. There is but one inference from such conditions.

There comes to the office of the *Providence News* an exchange, published at Girard, Kansas, entitled "Appeal to Reason." It is published weekly at 50 cents per annum. The number for June 2, publishes a catalogue of publications on "Socialism" under the

title "The Literature of Discontent." It contains 278 titles of books, &c. This "Appeal to Reason" announces a weekly issue of "about 100,000 copies," and not one of which is sent until somebody has first paid the subscription.

The Republican Club of the City of New York (450 Fifth Avenue) has recently issued Doc. No. 56. It is in favor of a "Revision and Increase of Salaries" by the Congress of the United States of those in Government office. That is to the President, Vice President, Cabinet, Congress, Judges, Ambassadors, and Ministers. It is claimed that the present salaries are "insufficient to pay the actual living expenses" of those who hold the offices. The significant stinginess of the United States compared with other nations is shown, by comparing President McKinley's paltry pittance, \$50,000, with Queen Victoria's annual \$1,925,000; and with the German Emperor's \$3,852,370; and with the Czar of Russia's \$12,000,000; even Spain's King has \$2,000,000 a year. And these chaps do not have to struggle every four years for his paltry pittance as McKinley does either. Who wouldn't be a Russian and thus be taxed?

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Goatom Valley.

The publication of the Early Records has brought to notice many names of places; many occurrences, and many things which were before practically unknown. Some of these names are so curious that they quickly arouse curiosity. In the first volume of these Early Records (page 8) is a record of land laid out to Thomas Clemence on the north side of Wanasquatucket River and against the place commonly called "goatom." Whence comes this name, where was the locality, and what does it mean, will be the objects of this paper. It was in 1671 that Clemence was given this land. Goatom was again referred to in connection with a permission to transfer the land by Clemence, in the same year. (Early Records, 3, p. 219). In a transfer of land, in 1703, Whipple exchanged "30 acres which he had formerly taken up neere to Gotham Valley upon Vanasqua river" for other lands near Wesquadomset hill. (Early

Records, v. 5, p. 144). In the inventory of Richard Waterman, 1670, are "five acres of land lying in 'Gotham Valley.'" (Early Records, 6, p. 107). In 1681, Whipple was given permission to exchange more land, "lieing by Goatom Valley" for other lands. (Early Records, v. 8, p. 98). There are other references to the word in connection with land transfers, but these are sufficient to indicate the character of the name and the locality. It was a settlement or group of settlers on the Woonasquatucket river, in what is now Olneyville. Gotham Valley included the flat lands along this river. The name was brought from England by the English settlers, and given to this settlement here, as was so often done. It came from a very early book of English literature, "The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham." These tales are traced back to the middle of the sixteenth century; by far the best account of them is that given by J. O. Halliwell, in 1840. Mr. Halliwell fixes the date 1550.

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Here is one quotation from these tales in which the word appears:

"One day some of the men of Gotham were walking by the river side.

A villager happening to be abroad saw the reflection of the moon in the horse pond."

The river, the valley, lying along both sides of the river, at once suggested the "Merry Tales" to the settlers; or possibly some were from Nottinghamshire, which was the place in England where the humble village of Gotham was located.

There is another mention of the word which throws light upon the two or three varieties of spelling which appear in our records. Mr. J. Payne Collier in his History of English Dramatic Poetry (1831) gives a synopsis of a very old comedy—*Misogonus*. Mr. Collier gives the date as about 1560. At all events it was acted in 1565. It was contemporary with Ralph Roister Doister, and Gammar Gurton's Needle. Here is a paragraph with the word *Gotum*—from *Misogonus*:

"Ha. Ha. Ha. I must needs laughe in my slepe

The wise men of Gotum are risen againe."

The phrase was spoken by Cacuragus who was a king's jester in the family of Eupulus, whose son has given his name to the comedy.

There is still another reference in Early English Literature which throws much light upon our word "*Goatorm*." It occurs in *Monumenta Vetustates Kempina*, by Ainsworth, London, 1720. It came from a very early fragment found by John Kemp, a very distinguished antiquary, who died in 1717. This quotation will suffice: "Applauded merriments of the men of Goteham." These sufficiently show the origin, so far as our word is concerned of the word. For the books necessary for this research, the writer is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Marsden J. Perry, whose library contains the only 7 copies here, of some of them. As a matter of fact, for the study of Shakespearean literature, Mr. Perry's library excels

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any library in the country. It contains certain matter which is unique, and which can be found no where else in the world.

The formation of this library is the most important literary work ever done in Rhode Island. Libraries had before been gathered, but nothing comparable to this, collected by Mr. Perry. How any man, not specifically trained, could have so quickly, and so clearly, detected the absolute lines which were to be followed and then rigidly, without any help from trained bibliographers or any body else, worked along those lines is a marvel to him who writes this paragraph. No library now here, or ever gathered here, approaches it in coherent or cohesive method; and this I say with the John Carter Brown collection under my eyes; compared to Mr. Perry's it is heterogeneous. Whatever other work this collector may do, nothing can he ever do which will have the lasting endurance of this library which he, and he alone, gathered.

The Saturday Evening *Post* of 26th May was called the College Man's Number. It was written chiefly by college men; among them are James B. Angell, and B. L. Wheeler, both Providence men, and both now at the heads of two great universities. But the leading article, "Does a College Education Pay?" written by Grover Cleveland, "cuts thick ice." Like everything written by Mr. Cleveland, no words are wasted; he had something to say and he said it. "We find among the antagonists of collegiate training," others "recruited from the body of our so-called self-made men. These are posted behind the infirm defence of things they have achieved without the aid of a liberal education." "Beyond this we are entitled to a distinct definition of the words *failure* and *success*; and when we are told that failure is indicated by the lack of wealth, or honors, and that their acquirement proves success, it is quite pertinent for us to reply that the rewards of a liberal education are not thus limited.

"Many a college-bred man labors in the field of usefulness without either wealth or honors, and frequently with but scant recognition of any kind, and yet achieves successes which, unseen and unknown by the sordid and cynical,

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will bloom in the hearts and minds of men longer than the prizes of wealth or honor can endure," he says.

Further on in the article is this: "Parents should never send their sons to college simply for the purpose of educational ornamentation," and in discussing this phase of his admirable paper, Mr. Cleveland never showed himself stronger. It is just this "ornamentation" which has well nigh ruined the splendid New England school systems so long her boast and her pride. But the article is much too long for so small a publication as *BOOK NOTES* to reproduce. Go and buy the "Saturday Evening Post," it is only 10 cents, and this article alone is worth \$10.00 to every thoughtful man or woman.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, then President of Brown University, said in a discourse here in 1837: "You could not pay two dollars for everything that formerly cost one, unless there were twice as many dollars in the commu-

nity." Suppose that you paid two dollars for things, with the present money, (not promissory notes), could you, after destroying one-half the money, say throw silver away, could you still pay two dollars for things; or must things, your own house and land, fall in value? That is the result of the work of 1873.

If the restoration of silver to be money will raise the value in gold of your home why vote against such a restoration, and that is exactly what it will do.

The greatest issue now before poor men who partly own their homes is this question of the restoration of silver it must, and it will come. Bryan or no Bryan.

The "bad tenement must go." Such is the conclusion of the agitation against tenements in New York City. The law has created, with ample powers, "The New York Tenement House Commission." It can examine homes, in questions of safety, of rents, of

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The Life, Letters and Journals of George Ticknor (by George S. Hillard), 2 vols. 8vo., Boston: 1876, ...\$2.00

Unless we may except Benjamin Franklin, no American citizen was ever brought in correspondence and personal association with so many distinguished scholars, diplomats and governments in Europe as was Mr. Ticknor. The time covered 1815-1870. The book will always have the highest interest and value to scholars everywhere.

The Life of Thomas Jefferson, by Henry S. Randall, LL. D., 3 vols. 8vo. New York: 1858.....\$3.50

The most interesting and most valuable political biography yet published in this country. Born in 1743, at the age of 33 years, he drafted the Declaration of Independence; he became President in 1801, and died July 4, 1826. John Adams, his great compatriot, died on the same day.

morals, and "all other phases of the tenement house question which can affect the public welfare." The sweat shop evil "lies right on the surface as a subject of enquiry." The whole condition in connection with this commission is discussed by Mr. Jacob Riis, in the June American Monthly *Review of Reviews*. The following paragraph shows the outlines laid down:

The landlord has rights, but the commonwealth is not bound to respect them, if they do it injury. He has no more right to poison a citizen, or corrupt the morals of a voter, with a bad tenement than he has to kill him with an axe. The great gain we made by the work of the last tenement-house commission was that this was nailed as a fact not to be disputed. The community asserted its right to destroy property unfit to exist, and did destroy such property. It weakened at the last moment and compromised with the landlord, who took all he could get; but the principle was established. In Massachusetts they stood their ground, and the right of the commonwealth to protect itself was not questioned. The commission will advance no revolutionary proposition. It will draw the line sharper, and the line will stand. The Gilder commission pointed out, five years ago, that the double-decker was bad. The community is ready to take the next step with the commission, and say that no more double-deckers shall be built.

A story of "hideous brutality practiced on a baby," by Prof. Henry T.

School Commissioner Elisha R. Potter's Report on the "Bible and Prayer in Public Schools." 8vo., pages 247. Providence: 1855.....\$1.00.

The most complete gathering of authorities on the subject ever gathered. It has long been difficult to find here in Rhode Island.

Book of the Hulls. Being a Genealogy of the Hull Family, by Oliver Hull. N. Y.: 1863.....50c.

Stecker, of the chair of mathematics in the academy of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois: Two or three scraps of the testimony in the case, for it went before the courts, are interesting.

"Professor Stecker is rather moody and taciturn," said Dr. Fisk yesterday, "and he had peculiar ideas about raising children. He read many books on the subject and practiced his formula on his own baby.

"The Rev. Dr. Bronson thus testified concerning the actual brutality of Professor Stecker: He said there were enough children growing up wicked, and he proposed to train his child to regular habits from the cradle.

"He prescribed just when it should be fed and would not allow it to sleep in the daytime. If it cried from hunger, which his wife insisted often it did, he would not allow her to feed it, but whipped it instead. Sometimes, she told me, he became so angry at the child that he placed his hand over its mouth and held it there until the child was almost strangled.

"He would hold the baby up by one ear and beat its other cheek until it bore the marks of his fingers for hours. Once, when its mother was bathing the child and it cried, he caught it by the ankle and held it out, head downward, and whipped its bare body. I have seen the baby covered with bruises, black and blue, day after day. This all happened eighteen months ago."

Those familiar with our local history cannot fail to recall a similar transaction, but less brutal, which took place here in 1831.

Parkhurst Genealogy. A Fragment Prepared from the Records. By Charles H. Parkhurst.....50c.

Public School System of Rhode Island. A History by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 1636-1876. It is a complete account of the rise and progress of the present School System, and covers materials and details nowhere else to be found. Providence: 1876. pp. 458. Price, \$2.00.

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VOL. 17
No. 13

Curious Similarities of Indian Words to Words in Other Languages.

It is well enough known that the underlying title to these lands in Rhode Island rests upon a document called a deed, bearing the marks of two Indian sachems, with their names written by Roger Williams. One of these names was Canonicus, as the name is now written. On this deed (1638) Williams wrote it Caunounicus. In 1682 Williams wrote a "*Testimony*," in which this same name appears ten (10) times, spelled eight times Caunounicus, as in the deed; and twice with slight variations.

Canonicus is the Latin form of the Greek word, canon. In that sense it was used by Origen, 1500 years before any Englishman knew an Indian sachem of that or any other name. Now the question arises, how came this Indian with a Latin form of a Greek word for a name. The word Canonicus means a canon, a regular or stated priest. No name could be more fitting to the character of a person bearing it than this name Canonicus. So far as variations in forms exist in our printed books, they are without value; positively no dependence whatever can be placed upon them. Let me give an illustration. The *Testimony* written by

Williams in 1682, has been three times printed in modern times—by Knowles in his *Life of Williams* in 1834, p. 411; in the *R. I. Col. Rec.* v. 1, p. 25, edited by John R. Bartlett, in 1856; and in *Narragansett Club Publications*, v. 6, p. 406, also edited by Bartlett. As stated above, the name Caunounicus was written by Williams eight times in this *Testimony*, but not once have either of these men printed it correctly. Hence these printed forms by modern men are of uncertain value. As printed in the *R. I. Colonial Records* this *Testimony* has 150 lines, and Bartlett contrived to get into them 150 errors in his reproduction; some of them fatal to the sense or meaning. Twenty years later he was just as bad, in the 6th volume of the *Narragansett Club Publications*, of which volume he was unfortunately the editor; it was the *Letters of Williams*. Recently the Historical Society have purchased this "*Testimony*," and so for the first time we have had an opportunity to examine it; it was this examination which suggested this note; since it was written the Historical Society have printed the "*Testimony*" in their April "*Publications*," carefully prepared by Mr. Brigham, the Young Librarian, and for the first time practically correct. Roger Williams makes no reference to any Greek, or Latin similarity to which

the name Caunounious bears; but in connection with another Indian word, he does make such reference. The word is Coanaumatous, meaning "I believe you." Mr. Williams says: "This word, they use, just as the Greek tongue doth that verbe (a Greek word) for believing, or obeying, as it is often used in the New Testament, and they say Coanaumatous, meaning, "I will obey you." (Key to the Indian Language, 1866, p. 86.) These coincidences seem to merit the attention of scholars. Mr. Williams thus makes reference to another thing which surprised him, "Having no letters, nor arts, 'tis admirable how quick they are in casting up great numbers, with the helpe of graines of corne, instead of Europe's pens, or counters" (Key, p. 53); thus he continues (p. 54) "Let it be considered whether Tradition of ancient Forefathers, or Nature, hath taught them Europe's arithmeticke." The writer expresses no opinion; he is simply giving facts not hitherto suggested; that Williams was himself impressed

with these coincidences is clear; he says in his address to the Reader (Indian Key, p. 21) "I cannot observe that they ever had before the coming of the English, French or Dutch amongst them any name to difference themselves from strangers, for they knew none." This significant phrase makes no reference to Greek nor Roman, for none can be shown to have ever visited this continent. Then continues Williams (p. 23), "From Adam and Noah that they spring it is granted on all hands; but for their later descent and whence they came into these parts, it seems as hard to find as to find the Wellhead of some fresh Streame—they say themselves that they have sprung and growne up in that very place like the very trees of the Wildernesse."

Such were the views of Roger Williams; the natives came from European or Asiatic lands; why may not some fragments of language have come with the original stock, and like the stock itself "lived?" or are such words English additions to the Indian languages.

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made by the English settlers. Let me suggest a construction of the word
USQUEBAUG.

(1) Usquepaug, or (2), Usquebaug, or (3) Osquepaug, or (4), Wawaskepaug, or (5), Wowoskepaug, or (6), Wawwoskepog, or (7), Wawwoskepog. It is a word of peculiar history. The word has been written in all the forms above given. The first form above is the name at present of a small river which forms the western boundary of South Kingstown. It is also written in the second form: Dr. Trumbull did not record it in his "Indian names in Connecticut," in which, however, he records many other Indian names of places in Rhode Island. But Dr. Trumbull has recorded the word in another essay in the forms 2 and 5 above given. He speaks of it as a word "with its flavor of Celtic." But concerning this later. The first occurrence of the word in the early English records is in the Indian Deed of Hall's, on Knight's purchase in the Narragansett country, in 1664 (Potter's Narragansett, p. 70).

As Potter has given it, it is in the first form above. It also appears in Davell's deposition concerning the survey of these same lands given in 1711, but the survey was made in 1664. Davell spells the word in the form 7 above. Now, concerning the "Celtic flavor." Sir Walter Scott in *The Abbott*, vol. 1, p. 101, Boston edition, 1858, says "The smoky garret of your father that smells of peat smoke and usquebaug, like a Highlander's plaid." There is another use by Scott, "The Scottish returns being vested in grouse, white hares, pickled salmon, and *usquebaug*." It is a Scotch word, and means, "the water of life," to wit—whisky. Of course from this history of the word, the origin is clear. It is a Scotch word given to the river because of a similarity in sound.

It has been suggested by some that the name Mount Hope came from the Icelandic word "Hop," meaning a bay, as applied to water, used by Thorfin Karlsefne A. D. 1008. Dr. Trumbull says "the suggestion is hardly entitled

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to serious discussion; no instance can be shown of the adoption by Indians of a local name from a foreign language." The word U'squebaug comes pretty near to such an adoption. But concerning things, Roger Williams gives these forms: English, Cowes, Indian, "Cowsnuck;" English, Goats, Indian, "Goatesuck;" English, Hog, Indian, "Hogsuck;" English, Pig, Indian "Pigsuck;" English, Neat Cattle, Indian, "Neatasuog." Notwithstanding what Dr. Trumbull said, the writer believes that the idea of the derivation of our Mount Hope, from the Icelandic, is worthy of serious discussion. So it is, too, with the word "Rumstick," a "point" opposite Warren, in Narragansett Bay. Very strong arguments can be made for each of these words; arguments along lines which have never yet been even touched—but far too elaborate for this short note.

Judicial affairs, so far as grand juries are concerned, are in a very dangerous condition, not only here in Rhode Isl-

and, but all over the country. Men of utter incompetence are drawn, who know nothing of the laws nor of their own duties; and thus they do the bidding of ignorant, or unprincipled, or designing lawyers. So dangerous are the conditions that Judge Cowing in New York city instructed the late grand jury closing with these words: "I warn you to be careful of your powers so that you will not misuse them. It is a terrible thing to arraign or indict any citizen without due deference to all formalities of law. Witnesses before the grand jury should be examined as to their motives, and all frivolous testimony should be disregarded. Above all, the grand jury should be careful to see to it that that body is not used as an instrument for one man to wreak his spite on another." Words like these uttered by a supreme court judge have a terrible meaning; and what force they give to matters which the present writer has discussed in another place. Men must rise to the occasion; then such things must and will be stopped, and

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the perpetrators of such wrongs must themselves be punished.

Illustrations are sufficiently easy to produce showing the necessity of the serious words of Mr. Justice Cowing. Take the case of Lillian Blanchard; the case of Dr. Solomons; the case of Geo. W. Hull; the case of D. A. Lingane; and some that could be produced of more serious moment than either of these. There is at this moment good reason to observe the possible political uses of grand juries.

Concerning the legal liability of an Attorney General who uses a Grand Jury for the punishment of his enemies; or for the political uses of his friends, or himself, a legal friend says BOOK NORRIS is theoretically right. Judge Cowing intimates as much. But my legal friend holds the punishment of such an officer impracticable. If my legal friend is correct, then an Attorney General is the only man in this State who can falsely charge another, with a crime, and go unwhipped of justice. Were it not for differences in the opinions of

lawyers, there could be no lawsuits. In this case being no lawyer, the writer has a right to differ, and he does differ, from his legal friend. Such Attorney Generals can be reached.

A "Mercantile Monograph," as by its name appears, was written by Charles R. Miller of Canton, Ohio, and distributed by the D. G. Dun & Co. mercantile agency. This paragraph is taken from page two (2.) "It may therefore, in the light of the authorities cited, be accepted as an established rule that if the vender obtains goods upon representation of a third person (as, for instance, the Dun Mercantile Agency), whether written or verbal, he is responsible for them the same as if he made them himself." Look at such extraordinary nonsense. Dun & Co. sell reports about the financial condition of men; these reports are almost never written by the parties most directly in interest, and in case they overestimate a man's money and the man fails, he is guilty of fraud, just as if he had him-

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self made a false statement. It is brazen assurance, gall, in slang we say, on the part of the attorney and of the mercantile agency to set up such a doctrine. Can I be held liable for another's crimes or false statements?

The General Assembly has paid \$1000 a year for we know not how many years to the State Board of Health "for the purpose of suppression of diphtheria and tuberculosis in man." Has this Board supreme power; has it ever suppressed any disease whatever, or can it ever do so? Never. It is a solid fact based upon its own records that the death rate in Rhode Island has steadily increased ever since this Board of Health existed. Why not destroy the Board and save lives in that way, instead of taxing us for money to put into the hands of men under whose management more men die.

A manufacturer of sewing machines, protected by 80 patents and a 45 per cent. tariff, has for years made Ameri-

can women pay for a sewing machine, made here in Providence, from \$55 to \$75, depending upon the times, all the while selling the sewing machine to English women, in England, for from \$21.50 to \$25. This is called "protection of American home industry." It is neither more nor less than legalized robbery, and is defensible upon no ground whatever, and yet these men talk of a vested right. Can men possess a vested right to steal either legally or in violation of law. Such talk is of a piece with the whole business.

The other day we fell upon an advertisement of an auction sale of "Books in Fine Bindings," by the father of the late Benjamin Hoppin, in Providence in 1795, a hundred years ago, the books were described by Mr. Hoppin as *Food for Sentimentalists*; to-day, after a life of intense devotion to the acquirement of a knowledge of this sort of "Food," almost on the very spot where Mr. Hoppin built his extraordinary dwelling, I am writing this paragraph; I confess

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An account of the Churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson 8vo. Providence, 1854.

Mrs. Williams's Neutral French, or Exiles of Nova Scotia. 2d ed. Providence, [1841.]

Cosmographie in quatre Bookes, containing the Chorographie and Historie of the whole world and all the Principal Kingdomes, Provinces, Seas and Isles thereof. By Peter Heylyn. 2d ed. London, 1657, folio, half-Turkey mor.

The Life of Thomas Jefferson, by Henry S. Randall, LL. D., 3vols. 8vo. New York: 1858.....\$3.50

The most interesting and most valuable political biography yet published in this country. Born in 1743, at the age of 33 years, he drafted the Declaration of Independence; he became President in 1801, and died July 4, 1826. John Adams, his great compatriot, died on the same day.

that it suggests curious fancies; the love of good books has not only declined; it has almost ceased to exist; but there must be a new birth; there will be again, a revival of letters; much greater than that which ushered in the eleventh century. Books are not *Food for Sentimentalists*; they are things of materialistic force; preserving, and disseminating ideas; and ideas are things, which revolutionize peoples; a good bookseller is (or was, and will again be) a force for good, in a community. But as to Mr. Hoppin's epithet, we have our revenge; he grew rich upon the earnings of the people around him, built a fine establishment, which was known for years as "Hoppin's Folly." He has gone; he is now of the dust of the earth; and so, too, is the home which he built; but the work of the bookseller will not die; it will go on for years, and years, gaining strength instead of weakness, long, long after he has left it, "For the light he leaves behind him lies along the paths of men."

It is possible that something more extraordinary in the way of a Will has been "executed" in Rhode Island than that by the late John Nicholas Brown. Never was so great an estate bequeathed by a weaker mind. The name Goddard, nor Ives, nor Gammell, is written, nor suggested in it. But the most extraordinary thing in it is the disposal of the library, about which everybody has heard so much, and so few know anything.

It is given to no Brown, nor Ives, nor Gammell, nor Goddard, nor to any Institution, nor has any of these men anything to do with it, but to G. W. R. Matteson, to do with it as he pleases. It need not be kept in Rhode Island, but it can be sent to Texas. It has fallen to the hands of a man, who, neither in education, nor in taste, nor in desire, has the slightest capacity to handle it. There is one aspect, in the

light of its history, which such an ending of this collection, makes most fitting; but this aspect will be discussed at another time.

Judicial history in Rhode Island is coming rapidly to repeat itself. Within my own lifetime Rhode Island men, in bringing actions against Rhode Island parties were obliged to remove to other States, in order to bring their cases before the United States courts, there being no fair show of justice in the courts of this State. It was in Judge Story's time. But what are we defendants going to do. We cannot remove to another State. All that we can do is to take the punishment, and be sent to the State prison. These considerations come from the appointment of a man to be a judge of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial office in the gift of—shall I say the people? Not in three-quarters of a century has so dangerous an act of like character been done. A man has been made a judge whose every judicial act proclaims his unfitness for so impartial an office. Will John T. Blodgett now instantly reverse the whole tenor of his life? In such a connection look at his latest act in holding back his qualification for his great office in order to redistrict the city of Providence for the advantage of the political party which put him upon the bench. Concerning the appointment of such a man to such a position there is but one opinion among men of common sense, or among men with common sense when lawyers. It is a danger to the people of Rhode Island. The writer would wilfully wrong no man; but he will never hold his hand in defence of his own rights, or of the rights all men to fair judicial treatment by unselfish and impartial judges. While always endeavoring to be right, God grant that in this case I am in error.

Parkhurst Genealogy. A Fragment Prepared from the Records. By Charles H. Parkhurst. 50c.

Public School System of Rhode Island. A History by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 1636-1876. It is a complete account of the rise and progress of the present School System, and covers materials and details nowhere else to be found. Providence: 1875. pp. 458. Price, \$2.00.

School Commissioner Elisha R. Potter's Report on the "Bible and Prayer in Public Schools." 8vo., pages 247. Providence: 1855. \$1.00

The most complete gathering of authorities on the subject ever gathered. It has long been difficult to find here in Rhode Island.

Book of the Hulls. Being a Genealogy of the Hull Family, by Oliver Hull. N. Y.: 1863. 50c

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, ... PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

VOL. ¹⁷₁
No. 1

Notes Concerning Mr. Edwin Fields' Esek Hopkins, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Navy During the American Revolution, 1775-1778, Master Mariner, Politician, Brigadier General, Naval Officer and Philanthropist.

To set forth the virtues of men who have departed, to the end that youth may seek to emulate them, is worthy of commendation. But when the story is but half told, and that half only that which is good, while all the bad is suppressed; or when that described as good proves to be falsely or unfairly told, no good end will ever be gained, for ultimately men will get at the truth; and this too whenever the facts justify the labor. It has come to be the fashion here in Rhode Island to glorify certain naval commanders who, in the war of the Revolution sprung from this state. First among them comes Esek Hopkins, the subject of Mr. Field's essay. Then comes Abraham Whipple; after Whipple comes John Burroughs Hopkins, and lastly Ambrose Page. Let me dwell a moment upon the relations of these men to each other and the whole to Stephen Hopkins. Stephen Hop-

kins had been in politics his entire life. He had been Governor and was in the Continental Congress when the Revolution began. Esek Hopkins was his brother; Abraham Whipple married a niece of both Stephen and Esek; John Burroughs Hopkins was Esek's son and a nephew of Stephen, and Ambrose Page, married a widow of Stephen's nephew. Had these men shown powers worthy of mention in the cause to which they were appointed, even such unbridled nepotism might be endured; but such was not the case with either of them; on the contrary, all were flat failures; and this truth we will endeavor to set forth in this and the following note. Esek Hopkins was appointed "Commander-in-chief" of the first Continental Navy, by the Marine Committee of the Continental Congress, of which committee Stephen Hopkins was the ruling spirit. This fleet consisted of eight vessels, carrying from 8 to 36 guns, in all 126 guns. All were built for the merchant service and had been changed to men-of-war. Esek Hopkins has been styled "Commodore" and "Admiral," but his real and only rank was "Commander-in-Chief," and this fleet was his first and only command. Abraham Whipple, his nephew, was given the command of the "Columbus," a 36-gun ship, and one of the fleet.

Whipple's rank was captain, but in the books he is always "Commodore." Just previous to his appointment to the "Columbus," Whipple had been put in command of "The Rhode Island Navy." This navy consisted of four boats, the largest carrying 80 men; another 30 men, and the two others mere "row galleys." It was farcical to dub the person in command of such a collection of boats a commodore, but that is just what the General Assembly of Rhode Island did; and it illustrates precisely what Mr. Field means by the word "politician" in his title, for both men had been Assemblymen; more especially Hopkins, who for many years had been a member. These appointments are rank instances of the bestowal of patronage on account of relationship, with no regard for merit or capacity. They were all made (save one) by Stephen Hopkins in the marine committee of Congress as before stated. Hopkins was assisted in this move by Silas Deane, another member of the same committee, who had a brother-in-law,

one Dudley Saltonstall, to whom he induced the committee to give the rank of captain, and put him in command of the "Alfred," a 24-gun ship in the fleet given to Hopkins (Works of John Adams 3, 12). Every undertaking or the result of every action was at first heralded as a howling success. But as men came later to learn the actual facts, those successes could almost be called flat failures; and thus from the very beginning an opinion was largely held that Hopkins, and his son, and his nephew, were lacking either in talent or in courage, or in purpose. The reason given by Mr. Field for his publication was because, "but slender justice has been rendered to the services of Esek Hopkins in the American Revolution." I propose considering the character and the result of those services; but before entering upon that part of my inquiry I wish to consider two matters in this BOOK NOTES, and the first is the title page. Hopkins was not Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Navy "during the American Revolution," as

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Mr. Field states, nor did the years 1775 to 1778 cover the period of the Revolution as Mr. Field states; the time covered was 1776-1783. Hopkins was appointed 5th Nov. 1775, but Congress had not then a single ship, in fact when Hopkins reached Philadelphia in the middle of January, 1776, he had not a single vessel to command, allowing that his command began 15th January, 1776, Mr. Field says, (p. 216,) "The order suspending him from his command was placed in his hands at 2 o'clock p. m. 15 April 1777." Mr. Field says: "he was summarily dismissed 2nd January, 1778 (p. 219), actually holding the semblance of command only 15 months. But even if I allow that his command covered the time from his appointment, 5th of Nov. 1775, to 2nd of January, 1778, the entire period would be 26 months, of which time Hopkins was lying idle, with four or five ships in the harbors of New London, and Newport, and Providence, 21 months. Hence it is shown that Mr. Field's Title page is seriously in error as a historical state-

ment. Again; I object to the use made of a large, and as I regard it worthless, picture of a drunken revel, page 28, said to have taken place at Surinam "about the time of 1769." Why men of respectable character should select such a scene in which to sit for their portraits is beyond comprehension. But Mr. Field is, I think, seriously in error. He represents the characters in the picture as actually portraits of prominent men then, (1769), being in the Colony of Rhode Island as follows: Nicholas Cooke, Jonas Wanton, Esek Hopkins, Ambrose Page, Godfrey Malbone and Nicholas Power; if Mr. Field is correct then all these gentlemen must have sat for their portraits, to Mr. John Greenwood whom Mr. Field represents to be "An English Artist who was of the party" (p 28). To all this I object for the following reasons; that Greenwood was not an English Artist having been born at Boston in 1729; that in 1752 he migrated to Surinam and thence to Holland, and thence to England, which country he reached in 1763, and

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never left it. Hence he could not have been at Surinam in 1769, in this drunken revel; again, Nicholas Cooke was then Deputy Governor of the Colony, and certainly could not have been at the scene; Jonas Wanton represented in the picture as Mr. Field says, appears to be a bald headed old man. He was born 25 May 1740, and hence was 28 years of age. Godfrey Malbone, whom Mr. Field's says is being taught a dancing lesson, died 22d February, 1768, a year before this drunken revel. He was 70 years old, and had been for fifty years a warden of Trinity church, Newport. It seems incredible that he would sit for his portrait for such a picture. His son did not live here, nor did he "follow the sea." Nicholas Power of that time, was the 6th of the name, and the preceeding men of that name were all dead; this Nicholas was born 5, April, 1742, and hence would be 27 years old, when he was giving this dancing lesson to an old man of 70 years, but who had died a year before. Concerning Esek Hopkins Mr. Field says (p. 27): "It

was about this time (1769) that the only life portrait of Hopkins, now extant was painted." To call such a thing a portrait is a misuse of terms; but, compare it with the first portrait in the book, painted by Heade (M. J.) a landscape painter, who dwelt here in Providence, in, or about 1863 and this portrait was painted either from or for the print, which was engraved by Buttre for the 8th vol. of the Colonial Records (1863). It is in no sense a portrait; but Mr. Field says, concerning the figure in the drunken revel, Hopkins is "wearing a cocked hat, and his left hand suspiciously holding a wine glass." Mr. Field also says (p. 125) he (Hopkins) totally abstained from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage;" then how came he to sit for his *portrait* in this drunken revel. It is clear that the picture, if it represents what Mr. Field claims, is a libel upon the characters of men; it cannot be true; but suppose an earlier date be assigned, where no date actually exists, the dilemma is not relieved, nor re-

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moved, Greenwood cannot be shown at Surinam, after 1752; at that time Nicholas Power whom Mr. Field represents as teaching Godfrey Malbone, a man then (1752) of 60 years, to dance, would be but ten years old; while Jonas Wauten, then eleven years old, is shown in the picture, as a man, bald headed and beastly drunk. But let us leave this disgusting subject, and lay hold upon the real purpose of this criticism, which is, to show the actual character of the services of Hopkins, and their results, using almost wholly the authorities which Mr. Field has given us, and discover whether his eulogiums of Hopkins can be sustained. These services will be considered under five heads, as follows: 1st, the first cruise of the first fleet, beginning 17th February and ending 8th April, 1776; 2d, the affair with the "Glasgow," a British man-of-war; 3d, the order of the naval committee to cruise off New Foundland; 4th, the order of the naval committee to cruise off Cape Fear; 5th,

the affair of the "Diamond" in Narragansett Bay. These points have been so carefully considered and elaborately wrought, that this portion of our inquiry must await the next succeeding issue of BOOK NOTES.

It may not be absolutely necessary that the Governor of Rhode Island should be able to calculate an eclipse; possibly he need not be able to write English as Matthew Arnold wrote it; but there are certain functions devolving upon the Executive Chief Officer of this state which seem to require some slight ability to read, even if some one else is employed to do the writing. The recent exhibitions of Rhode Island's Chief Executive, at the University, and at the College of Mechanic Arts were enough to make men blush for very shame. In the matters of dignity, of refinement, of manners, and of education the exhibition was simply shocking. These college exercises are not cock-fights, nor dog baitings, and

De Vericour published in London in 1850 a "Historical analysis of Christian Civilisation."

The work covers eighteen centuries and has been made the basis of many subsequent essays. A copy, half bound in calf, will be sent by post, for \$1.50, by the publisher of BOOK NOTES.

Narrative of the life of Frederick Douglass, an American slave, written by himself, portrait, 12 mo. Boston, 1845, sent on receipt of \$1.00 to any address by the publisher of BOOK NOTES.

It is an established scientific fact that the ancient sea level near the British island was from 1500 to 1700 feet above its present level, practically England, Scotland, and Ireland were submerged. Robert Chambers wrote a most valuable and interesting book upon the subject called

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other kinds of men should represent the state, than those fitted to preside upon such occasions. If the power to make Governors, and Judges, rests wholly in Mr. C. R. Brayton he should turn out better material than he has exhibited in his recent efforts in these two lines.

The growing importance of the South in the cotton manufacture, is elaborately treated in the July Review of Reviews. From this paper it appears that in the five years from 1890 to 1895,—and that they were difficult years for the country at large, no one can have forgotten,—the Cotton Belt doubled its number of spindles and looms; in the four years since that time, the maximum of 1895 has been fairly doubled again. To realize this, take Charlotte, N. C., as your center and travel about a circle whose radius is only 100 miles. Within this limited area you will find to-day over 300 mills, operating in round numbers, 2,500,000 spindles, and nearly twice as many looms as the entire South had when the last census was

taken. The major portion of these mills have been running both day and night since last summer, thus doubling their estimated capacity.

It should be remarked, also, that while cotton factories are springing up as if by magic in cotton-fields, there is no growth of the industry in any part of the world remote from the fields—which may be taken to mean that, when so plain a view of fitness once begins to assert itself, it meets no challenge of right. Another point to be noted in this connection is that the section which makes about 75 per cent. of the universal cotton crop has at last claimed the prerogative of setting the price for Lancashire instead of following the reverse but unnatural rule which has prevailed from our first harvest until the present one. The bare fact that Southern mill men paid 7 1-2 cents for cotton early in the season, when Liverpool and New York were offering 7, speaks very eloquently of a triumph that has the essential elements of an enduring gain.

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A small pamphlet, issued in 1848, entitled "Antiquities of America, by A. Davis, has many things concerning the Discovery of New England by the Northmen, and of their visit to Narragansett Bay and the shores thereof. By mail, post paid, for.....50 cents

One of the bitterest controversies ever existing in Rhode Island was that which came from the exertions of Dr. John W. Richmond in his endeavors to have the "Revolutionary Debt" as he called it, paid. His final summing up of the case, in an 8 vo. pamphlet of 208 pages, was very severe, but very able. Dr. Richmond's assaults upon Henry B. Anthony, Wilkins Updike, Sylvester G. Sheanuan (a Judge), William Sprague, and other men, were indeed terrible. But Henry B. Anthony's retort in the *Journal* was not less pungent. As a preface to his pamphlet Dr. Richmond gives a picture of

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The city "Fathers" undertook to make an issue of city bonds, the money to be spent in constructing a race horse track in Roger Williams Park. The scheme, so fine in its business aspect, didn't work. So these wise and worthy "Fathers" took money taxed from the people to construct useless and unwholesome sewers, and used it for this most necessary "race track," yclept a "Speedway." The next move of the City Fathers will be (so those within the confidence of the "powers that be" think) to issue some city bonds and build two "Pool rooms" at the Park. If you wish to see a specimen of inflation which would make the South Sea Bubble look pale, compare the cost of the work done by this "Park" Commission with the work itself. Look at the pile of money and the thing we get; it is worse, if possible, than a bargain sale at a department shop.

In this connection, let us take a look at "That Superfluous Speedway," as

the Boston *Herald* calls it, in Boston.

"The finest speedway in the country was, therefore, constructed. But the outlay has by no means justified itself. It was enormously expensive to build, and it is enormously expensive to maintain. And the worst is that it is very little used. Those who clamored for it in the first place, representing what a popular and attractive thing it would be, do not go there at all—perhaps because there is nobody there to look at them. About the only persons who do use it are some professional horse jockeys. To protect the property, however, and preserve order on the rare occasions when it is in use, an adequate police force has to be kept on hand, and the officers seldom have anything to do but to go up and down and look ornamental to themselves. In fine, this speedway has proved such a source of annoyance and such a failure that we understand that the commission has seriously considered whether it would not be the best thing to close up and abandon it."

Fortunately the Providence City Fathers see things in their real, true light and issue bonds to build that which in Boston to be so useless.

There is a handsome octavo, of 90 pages bearing my own imprint, printed and published in 1878, under this title "Some Inquiries Concerning Human Sacrifices Among the Romans." This book was anonymous. It was advertised by the late Bernard Quaritch, as having been written by R. L. Kennedy, of New York, and priced at two guineas—\$10 50. Concerning it Mr. Quaritch said "Very few copies of this valuable archaeological treatise have come to Europe." The Rev. Thacher Thayer, of Newport was the author. 250 were printed. None ever offered for sale. Mr. Rider has a copy, with Dr. Thayer's autograph letter which he will send post paid for \$2.50. It is not only very learned, but very interesting and very scarce.

An interesting memento of the Civil war is for sale by Mr. Rider. It is a copy of the "Book of Common Prayer." Printed by Spottiswoode in London in 1863 for J. W. Randolph, a bookseller at Richmond, Virginia for use in the Episcopal Churches in the Confederate

States. But on the way across the Atlantic the vessel in which they were, was captured off Wilmington, N. C. Her name was the Robert E. Lee; her cargo was sold in Boston, in December of that year, and there the writer bought this copy. Wherever the word "United States" would appear, the words "Confederate States" appear; there is one exception which is extraordinary. It is the first form of the Prayers for the Sea, praying that "we may be a safeguard unto the United States of America." This little book, 2 1-2 x 4 inches will be sent by post to any address for.....\$1-75

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On the 13th of June the papers here gave us the information that \$37,000 of the claims made by Rhode Island for money spent here, but on account of the Spanish War, had been rejected by the United States Government. The auditor made the statement that "The claims of the State of Rhode Island were larger proportionately than those of any state in the Union." "Every kind of a bill which can be even in the remotest way assumed to have been contracted by the exigencies of the late war has been filed." Concerning this \$37,000, the auditor states that they (the bills) were improperly contracted." But the case is very much worse, for the reason that in addition to this \$37,000 the auditors held \$44,000 for "additional evidence," but this additional evidence not being easily found, that sum was also rejected, making the entire sum rejected \$81,077.21. Governor Dyer, then Governor of Rhode Island, allowed these bills to be contracted and paid them out of the State Treasury. Now who were the men who received and either spent or kept this money. Not a paper in Providence gave their names nor the amounts of money each man had. Give us the names, gentle-

men of the press, and tell us why you suppressed them.

The editorial connection of the writer of BOOK NOTES with the Providence News has come to an end. The issue of June 21st is the last in which his copy was used.

The Boston *Herald* printed this note June 25th:

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson says he has paid thousands of dollars to this office for the publication of "matter." Very well, we gave him the full value of his money in advertising space, which any man can have. But neither Mr. Lawson nor any other man, nor any corporation, has ever bought one line in the editorial columns of this paper. Mr. Lawson has not money enough in gold, silver, bills or bank checks to do so. The editorial support or the editorial silence of the *Herald* is not now, and never has been, for sale.

Those words are indeed grand, and we trust are true. But the writer would like to see the newspaper here in Providence in which they could be truthfully printed. There is not one.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 15

A Critical Examination of the Naval Services of Esek Hopkins in Command of the Continental Navy, 1776-1778.

(SECOND PAPER.)

The first and only cruise of this fleet under command of Hopkins began at Philadelphia, 17th of February, and ended at New London, 8th of April, 1776. The cruise was made under the orders of the marine committee of Congress, which orders were essentially as follows:

"You are instructed to proceed with the utmost diligence directly for the Chesapeake Bay; when nearly arrived there you will send forward a small, swift vessel to gain intelligence of the strength and situation of the enemy. If you find that they are not greatly superior to your own (fleet) you are immediately to enter said bay, search out, attack, take, or destroy, all the naval force of our enemies that you find there." "If successful in Virginia you are to proceed immediately to make yourself master of the forces of the enemy in North and South Carolina in such manner as you may think prudent. Having completed this business in the Carolinas you are without delay to proceed directly to Rhode Island and attack, take and destroy all the enemy's naval

force you find there." Now here follows all the "discretion" given to Hopkins: "Notwithstanding these particular orders which it is hoped you will be able to execute, if bad winds, or stormy weather, or other unforeseen accidents or disaster disable you so to do—you are then to follow such courses as your best judgment shall suggest." (Field, pp. 94-97.)

It was the intention of the Marine Committee to have the fleet sail early in January (Field, p. 97), but it did not sail until the 17th of February (Field, p. 102). This delay was caused, Hopkins says, by "lack of resolution," by "inattention to business of most of the officers," and in "the expectation of getting higher stations in the new ships." (Field, p. 155). Having at last sailed, and been two days out (p. 106), "the condition of the fleet was brought to Hopkin's attention" (p. 107), which, apparently, he knew nothing about before, and "he decided to make for the Bahamas into a warmer clime (p. 107). This was, of course, in direct violation of his written orders. Would not winds which take the fleet to the Bahamas just as quickly take it to the Chesapeake, or to the Carolinas? Most certainly; hence "the cause of bad winds" is eliminated, or had unforeseen accident or disaster disabled the fleet? Nothing of the kind

had happened. Was seeking a "warmer climate" an adequate reason for violating every vestige of his orders, by Hopkins? Most certainly not. He was not to act upon discretion so long as it was possible to execute his written orders. He violated every order from first to last. This could only be justified, or excused, by great ultimate success; and this did not result; nothing resulted. His excuse of a "warmer climate" was ridiculous. Was not going to Charleston, going to a warmer climate?

But this, Mr. Field attempts to explain, by saying that much had been left to his discretion; and the reason for this he attempts to show, as follows, (p 104) "there was a large quantity of powder at Nassau, on the island of New Providence, and the Marine Committee was to take measures to secure, and bring it away." But if this is true, there is nothing to substantiate it, and it makes, moreover, a terrible case against the competency of Hopkins. First, because it, being known on Nov.

29, Hopkins did not even sail until Feb. 17, following; he waited three months, and second, Hopkins arrived off the islands, March 1st, landed 15 miles away, on the 2nd, and made his demand for surrender on the 3rd, not a gun was discharged; but this dilly dally method gave the Governor of the island time to load a sloop with all the powder that she could carry and send it to safer quarters; there were 150 casks taken away (p 117); lack of tonnage obliged the Governor to leave behind 24 casks, which Hopkins took, with some cannon, and a small lot of useless plunder, and this Mr. Field calls (p 118) "a well planned and successful exploit;" the "one great object," he says, "was to capture this gunpowder," but this "in a measure failed," and so became a *great* exploit. Well, we do not see it in that light.

There is another item which makes against this matter of discretion, aside from the change of direction by Hopkins two days out, upon *being told the*

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condition of his fleet. It is this; on page 93 Mr. Field prints a letter from Gadsden, a member of the Marine Committee, asking Hopkins "What signal will you show off Charleston Bar;" Hopkins replied "some. one of the fleet will hoist a striped flag half up the flying stay."

It is clear that one member of the Marine Committee did not so construe the order given to Hopkins, as to give Hopkins discretion to violate every part of these orders; for Mr. Gadsden arranged with Hopkins for a signal, and went to Charleston to be ready to receive and assist him, but Mr. Field says (p. 109), "The lookout off Charleston (sic) bar watched in vain for the striped flag half up the flying stay." For Hopkins in violation of explicit orders, had sailed for Abaco, the most northern of the Bahama group, and Mr. Field shall tell you what happened. "Hopkins was thoroughly familiar with the neighborhood," (p. 112); "the fleet arrived at Abaco on the 1st of March,"

(p. 113); after waiting 24 or 36 hours, Hopkins landed 200 marines, but for what purpose Field does not show; he was a long way from New Providence (p. 113); on Sunday morning, 3d of March, the whole force landed at the east end of the island (Nassau), no resistance was made (p. 114). "The next morning, the 4th of March, the troops marched upon Fort Nassau (p. 115), when (Mr. Field states), a messenger from the governor of the island appeared and informed Hopkins that "the garrison was ready for his reception and that he might march his force in as soon as he pleased" (p. 115). Four days had been wasted sailing about among the islands, and by this time had been given to the Governor to save nearly all the gunpowder which, according to Mr. Field, was the main reason for a violation of orders. By way of comparison, let me refer to an affair at this very same island, performed by Capt. Jehu Rathbun, or Rathbone, then in command of the sloop Providence, 12 guns,

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one of the very fleet under command of Hopkins when he performed his "great exploit," in March, '76, which was indeed farcical. Happily the vessel was in better hands.

It was early in February, 1778, less than a month after the summary dismissal of Hopkins, that the attack upon New Providence was made by Capt. Rathbun, with this small vessel. Rathbun had been a Lieutenant on board the same vessel when Hopkins "assaulted" the place. But, since Mr. Field does not mention the Rathbun affair, we will fall back upon Cooper for the story.

"This vessel carried only four-pounders, and, at the time, is said to have had a crew of but fifty men; notwithstanding this trifling force Capt. Rathbun made descent on the Island of New Providence; at the head of twenty-five men, under Lieut. Trevett, he was joined by a few American prisoners, less than fifteen, it is said, and while a privateer of sixteen guns with a crew of near fifty men lay in the harbor, he seized the

forts, got possession of the stores, and effectually obtained command of the place; all the vessels in port, six in number, fell into his hands; an attempt to overpower him was put down by a menace to burn the town; a British sloop of war appeared off the harbor while Rathbone was in possession; Rathbone at once opened fire upon the sloop, and she, finding the enemy in possession of the works, sailed away. Rathbone spiked the guns, carried away all the powder and small arms, burned two prizes, and sailed away with four others, leaving not a man behind." [Cooper's Naval History, v. 1, p. 156.] All of which is corroborated by Arnold. [Hist. R. I., v. 2, p. 413], who has, indeed, given more details

But, let me resume; instead of sailing for the Carolinas, as ordered, and agreed, Hopkins laid two weeks at Nassau, and on the 17th of March sailed for New London. He arrived there April 8th; left on the 24th for Providence, R. I. where he arrived on the 28th. While

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at New London Hopkins, so Mr. Field states, prepared "a full report of his cruise." (p. 123), which he sent by a special messenger to Congress. It was presented April 16th (p. 123); but it was not "a full report," which fact is shown by John Hancock's letter, printed on the next page (page 126); Mr. Field says Hancock "sent his personal congratulations," but such was not the fact; Hancock wrote as President of Congress, and he wrote "in whose name I beg to congratulate you." But here is another thing which he wrote: "I have it in charge from Congress to direct that you send a complete list, and state of stores taken." If Hopkins had sent "a full report," as Mr. Field has said, why did Hancock, or, indeed, Congress, immediately ask for a complete report? On the 14th of May he was summoned to Philadelphia by the Marine Committee to answer to the charge of breach of orders. (Field, p. 140). It was three months before Hopkins appeared before Congress. On August 12th he was questioned; by

the Committee, on the 15th resolutions of censure were prepared, and on the 16th passed by Congress. Hopkins was assisted by John Adams, but it must not be overlooked that in defending Hopkins, Adams was justifying himself for appointing him to the command. Mr. Field says (p. 159) Congress passed this resolution: "That the said conduct of Commodore Hopkins deserves the censure of this House, and this House does accordingly censure him." But this is not the only resolution which was passed by the House. Mr. Field makes no mention of this,—

"Resolved, That the said Commodore Hopkins during his cruise to the southward did not pay due regard to the tenor of his instructions whereby he was expressly directed to annoy the enemy's ships upon the coasts of the southern states, and that his reasons for not going from Providence (the island of) immediately to the Carolinas, are by no means satisfactory. (Works of John Adams, v. 3, p. 66), also Journals of Congress. This at once destroys

An account of the Churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson. 8vo. Providence, 1854. 50c

Mrs. Williams's Neutral French, or Exiles of Nova Scotia. 2d ed. Providence, [1841.] 75c

Cosmographie in quatre Bookes, containing the Chorographie and Historei of the whole world and all the Principal Kingdomes, Provinces, Seas and Isles thereof. By Peter Heylyn. 2d ed. London, 1657. folio, half-Turkey mor. \$15.00

It is an established scientific fact that the ancient sea level near the British island was from 1300 to 1700 feet above its present level, practically England, Scotland, and Ireland were submerged Robert Chambers wrote a most valuable and interesting book upon the subject called

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Mr. Field's claim for "discretion" for Hopkins.

Thus ends the first incident. Mr. Field's authorities do not sustain his conclusions. His book is not history. He has proved the utter incompetence of Hopkins. Had Hopkins possessed a tithe of the energy, or skill shown by Lieut. Rathbone, whose exploit, by one of Hopkins' smallest vessels, in the very same waters, is shown herein, another tale could be told. Mr. Field admits that "in a manner it failed;" and then writes this (p 119): "The material secured was of inestimable value, but the stores secured were not the only fruits of the cruise." Mr. Field has not stated what these other "only fruits" were, and I am now examining Munchausen to find them out; but the use of the word "inestimable" in this connection is very happy; it means something "incapable of being computed" or, *too valuable*, to be valued. Such was truly the beginning, and the ending of the

naval successes of Hopkins; and I am quite in agreement with Mr. Field when he says "but slender justice has been rendered to the services of Esek Hopkins." In place of a bronze statue, and endless puffing, he should have been shot.

It is curious to note the way in which men look at things. Here is Senator Hoar's latest: "The triumph of justice, liberty, and republicanism, is to be wrought out, if at all, through the agency of the Republican party." It is clear that "republicanism" is, in Hoar's view, something different from justice or liberty. On the same day comes this from E. L. Godkin, an equally intelligent and excellent man: "President McKinley and the men who surround him are the most dangerous set of scoundrels by which any civilized country was ever beset."

Now let me further illustrate. The *Providence Journal* commends Hoar as

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A small pamphlet, issued in 1848, entitled "Antiquities of America. by A. Davis, has many things concerning the Discovery of New England by the Northmen, and of their visit to Narragansett Bay and the shores thereof. By mail, post paid, for.....50 cents

One of the bitterest controversies ever existing in Rhode Island was that which came from the exertions of Dr. John W. Richmond in his endeavors to have the "Revolutionary Debt" as he called it, paid. His final summing up of the case, in an 8 vo. pamphlet of 208 pages, was very severe, but very able. Dr. Richmond's assaults upon Henry B. Anthony, Wilkins Updike, Sylvester G. Sheanuan (a Judge), William Sprague, and other men, were indeed terrible. But Henry B. Anthony's retort in the *Journal* was not less pungent. As a preface to his pamphlet Dr. Richmond gives a picture of

RHODE ISLAND AS SHE WAS

AND

rhode island as she is.

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"an ardent, perhaps violent, partisan," who "believes that the republican party stands for all that is salutary in American politics;" and the *Journal* announces its own support of that doctrine. It finds only Hay, Gage, Root, Long surrounding (as Mr. Gorkin said of McKinley) but cannot find Hanna, nor Platt, nor Quay, nor Grosvenor anywhere in the group. Now note how William Lloyd Garrison sees Hoar. "The historian will chronicle your (Hoar's) clear perception and memorable characterization of the corrupting forces in the republican party first openly manifested in the scandals of Grant's administration; in justice also he will be forced to write that as the evils broadened until they gained absolute dominion they never lacked your vote when the party test was called for."

Now let me still further illustrate: The Providence *Journal* thus sees Mr. Garrison, "he has been trying his hand at decorating Mr. Hoar with his insolence," while the Boston *Herald* sees in

Mr. Garrison's letter "an infinitely more important arraignment of Mr. Hoar." The real trouble with Mr. Hoar is that with his tongue he denounces thieves sufficiently well; but with both hands he always votes for—the thieves. And that is exactly what all these men announce themselves, that they will all do next November.

This city was never kept in more orderly form, on a 4th of July, by the officers of the police than on this day in 1900—and they were the same old wearers of the blue.

Men are certainly wise in this generation; they permit a parcel of reckless and imprudent people to fire the roofs of houses on 4th of July nights with rockets; all the time keeping a huge fire department to race all over the town and "put out" these fires.

It is well established that a town is liable in law for damages to private property by mobs. Are they not equally liable for fires set by rockets or by other "permitted" fireworks?

There is a handsome octavo, of 90 pages bearing my own imprint, printed and published in 1878, under this title "Some Inquiries Concerning Human Sacrifices Among the Romans." This book was anonymous. It was advertised by the late Bernard Quaritch, as having been written by R. L. Kennedy, of New York, and priced at two guineas—\$10 50. Concerning it Mr. Quaritch said "Very few copies of this valuable archaeological treatise have come to Europe." The Rev. Thacher Thayer, of Newport was the author. 250 were printed. None ever offered for sale. Mr. Rider has a copy, with Dr. Thayer's autograph letter which he will send post paid for \$2.50. It is not only very learned, but very interesting and very scarce.

An interesting memento of the Civil war is for sale by Mr. Rider. It is a copy of the "Book of Common Prayer." Printed by Spottiswoode in London in 1863 for J. W. Randolph, a bookseller at Richmond, Virginia for use in the Episcopal Churches in the Confederate

States. But on the way across the Atlantic the vessel in which they were, was captured off Wilmington, N. C. Her name was the Robert E. Lee; her cargo was sold in Boston, in December of that year; and there the writer bought this copy. Wherever the word "United States" would appear, the words "Confederate States" appear; there is one exception which is extraordinary. It is the first form of the Prayers for the Sea, praying that "we may be a safeguard unto the United States of America." This little book, 2 1-2 x 4 inches will be sent by post to any address for.....\$1-75

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The Boston *Herald* makes the very important statement, which is copied from a Texas paper, that "Silver is a Dead Issue." That settles the question, but we had never suspected it.

A most interesting financial pamphlet issued by the General Assembly of Louisiana, and printed at Baton Rouge, by Tom Bynum, State Printer, 1861, will be sent post paid to anybody on receipt of \$2.00. It opens, "Whereas, various causes have operated to produce a total withdrawal from circulation of gold,

and silver coin, and a partial withdrawal of Bank notes, whereby, in consequence of the extraordinary deficiency in currency the country is laboring under great inconveniences and serious distress." Thereupon the Legislature of wishes to know what the New Orleans Banks will do, to help the planters, and eleven (11) Bank Presidents write their answers. These answers tell of most extraordinary financial conditions then existing—just at the opening of the year 1862 in the Southern Confederacy.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 16

The Naval Failures of Esek Hopkins as Shown by Mr. Field.

Third Paper.

In our last paper we showed the result which followed, the rank violations of his orders by Esek Hopkins in going to New Providence. He was ordered to proceed to the Carolinas, but he again violated his instructions by sailing direct for New London, Conn. Just before reaching New London Hopkins with his fleet fell in with and captured a British schooner, the *Hawk*, on the 4th of April; on the 5th the fleet captured a brig, the *Bolton*; on the 6th Hopkins with his fleet encountered the *Glasgow*, an English ship of 20 guns and 150 men; she was just off the eastern end of Long Island. Mr. Field describes her as "heavily armed," and again, "the heavy guns of the *Glasgow*," but compare the force at Hopkins's command, which had he possessed talent and resolution he could in an instant have thrown upon this devoted ship. Hopkins's fleet comprised the *Alfred*, 24 guns; the *Columbus*, 36 guns and 40 swivels; the *Doria*, 14 guns; the *Cabot*, 14 guns, and the *Providence*, 12 guns; thus Hopkins had 100 cannon, all mounted upon carriages, in addition to all his swivels, and served by not less than 700 men, with which to attack a

single ship of 20 guns and 150 men—and he let her escape: but let Hopkins tell the despicable story in his own words, (Field, p. 124): "We (he means the *Alfred*) received considerable damage, but the *greatest* was in having our wheel blocks shot away, which gave the *Glasgow* time to make sail. I did not think 'proper' to follow." Not a man was killed nor wounded on Hopkins's ship, the *Alfred*; why did he not, like Perry, when his vessel became unmanageable, go at once on board another ship, for instance the *Columbus*, and force the battle; but if his mishap gave the *Glasgow* time to make sail, as Hopkins says that it did, was not the same length of time given to himself and his four other ships? Hopkins was in name "Commander-in-chief," but his commanding was farcical. Two days later, Hopkins, "bringing in his entire fleet," (p. 125) arrived in New London harbor, and, continues Mr. Field, "the bravery displayed by his fleet in the encounter with a man-of-war was received with delight throughout the colonies." (p. 127.) But Hopkins could not long deceive the people. Mr. Field says (p. 129) "As the first burst of elation began to fade away, a change took place," and "all that he had accomplished," to wit, the capture of 24 casks of powder, while losing 150

casks; the capture of two small schooners in comparison with himself unarmed, and not a gun discharged; and the capture of 78 cannon at Nassau, and some miscellaneous stores," was lost sight of when the fact was fully brought to mind that he had allowed the "Glasgow to escape" (Field p 129). Now observe how Mr. Field presents the sober second thought of men. "So intense was the feeling against Hopkinson this account that *prejudice* took possession of the minds of the people, and no amount of argument could break away the feeling that he (Hopkins) had failed at the supreme moment" (p 129). Mr. Field's use of the word "prejudice" in describing the mental condition of the people is most unfair; he has himself said that "when the facts were fully brought to mind" that the people changed; prejudice means "the *prepossession* with opinions formed without due knowledge or examination. An attempt had been made by Hopkins to prejudice in his favor the minds of men, but it failed under the knowledge, subsequent-

ly obtained of the actual facts. Such a mental process cannot be charged to prejudice. A foot note on page 67, works of John Adams, v. 3 says, Mr. Cooper seems to justify Hopkins" in this "*Glasgow*" affair, citing Cooper's Naval History (v. 1 p. 107). Mr. Field while twice citing Mr. Cooper does not use this quotation; but let us examine Cooper and find just what he said with reference to the affair, "The great error of Hopkins was in suffering so small a vessel as the Cabot to run close to a ship of the *Glasgow's* force." The *Glasgow* had 20 guns; the *Cabot* 14. Mr. Cooper, again, "The first attack should have been made by the *Alfred*," 24 guns which was in command of Hopkins himself; again, Mr. Cooper, "The eventual escape of the *Glasgow* from so many vessels reflects great credit on her (the *Glasgow's*) Commander." Now how does Mr. Cooper "seem to justify Hopkins" as is written in the works of Adams. All that can be drawn from Cooper is that Hopkins was a worthless Commander.

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Now observe the trickery of Hopkins, and how unfairly Mr. Field covers it. Mr. Field says (p. 125) Hopkins arrived in New London harbor 8th of April and at once prepared a full report, and on the 16th of April it was laid before Congress where it occasioned a feeling of joyous satisfaction." It must have done so, for the very next day John Hancock, President of Congress, wrote to Hopkins, "I have it in charge from Congress to direct that you send a complete list and state (condition) of stores brought from Nassau" (Field p. 126) This shows the worthlessness of Hopkin's full report of which Mr. Field speaks; Mr. Field says, "John Hancock the next day sent his personal congratulations (p. 125.) These congratulations "on the success of your expedition" actually turned upon "your account of the spirit and bravery shown by the men," it was this, that "afforded them (Congress) the greatest satisfaction." Hancock continues his congratulations, in these words "it is to be regretted that the *Glasgow* man-of-war made her escape,"

and then Hancock demands a complete list, as above mentioned; now all this puts the matter of "personal congratulations" of which Mr. Field speaks in a very different light from that in which Mr. Field puts it. Abraham Whipple was "severely criticised by his brother officers for his conduct in the *Glasgow* affair (Field p. 129,) and asked a court martial. Hopkins appointed it, and Whipple was promptly acquitted. The officers who comprized this court are not given by Field; but he gives the result of the "trial." It was prompt acquittal of any misconduct (Field p. 133.) There is in this book, an account of another trial, which will throw light on this one of Whipple. "Hopkins had obtained information of this attack upon himself" (Field p. 206). It was the evidence submitted to the Marine Committee; for it Hopkins arrested Lieut. Marvin and ordered a Court Martial on board the Providence, then lying at Field's Point; (p. 207). The Court was ordered by Hopkins; to try a man for making charges against Hopkins him-

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self, it (the court) was presided over by Capt. Abraham Whipple, who was Hopkins's nephew; and next to Whipple sat Capt. J. B. Hopkins, who was a son of the man who convened the court. Such was the openhanded fairness of Esck Hopkins. Mr. Field gives the result of this trial, thus, "Marvin had treated the Commander-in-chief of the American Navy with the greatest indignity," and "had defamed his character; and declared him "unworthy of having a commission in the American Navy" and "he was ordered to deliver up his commission to the Commander-in-Chief." Hopkins on the same day "confirmed the order of the court." On April 3rd, 1777 "he was dishonorably discharged" (Field p. 215). Now observe what Mr. Field was forced to write upon the very same page "more than a week before this Court Martial had been convened Congress had suspended Hopkins from his Command in the Navy." He had positively no right to convene in this way a Court Martial to practically try himself. Mr. Field apologizes by saying

that news and the post travelled slowly in those days (p. 215); it was not until the 15th of April that Hopkins received notice of his suspension (p. 216). Then three weeks were required to send letters from Philadelphia and Providence. But on page 126 a different story is told; Hopkins had arrived in New London April 8th; there he prepared "a full report" of his "splendid" success at Nassau and with the *Glasgow* and sent it to Philadelphia to be laid before Congress; on the 16th it was so laid; news and the posts was not so slow in those days; but let me resume:

Hopkins was under censure, with his fleet lying idly in Narragansett Bay. From the 8th of April to the 22nd of August, nothing, or practically nothing was done. On the last mentioned date "the Marine Committee ordered Hopkins to dispatch four vessels to cruise in the neighborhood of New Foundland" (p. 162). Hopkins did absolutely nothing under this order; not a vessel was sent, nor was any notice given to the Marine Committee. Nearly two

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months later, on Oct. 10th this Committee wrote Hopkins "we learned some time since with much concern that the expedition we had planned would prove abortive." Whereupon the Committee ordered "We now direct that you immediately collect the *Alfred*, *Columbus*, *Cabot* and *Hamfden*, take them under your command, and proceed to Cape Fear, North Carolina." In not a single case has Mr. Field shown that Hopkins obeyed the orders given to him by the Committee, and under which he held his commission, just so it was with this last order not a vessel sailed (Field 164). Then Field says "The apparent disregard of these orders by Hopkins only intensified whatever "prejudices" had been aroused against him in Congress" (p. 166).

But now Field relates what Hopkins did in those circumstances, and it illustrates admirably his character. He was a politician, and he began to play politics in the General Assembly (p. 167), and with this little game he dilly-dallied until the close of November;

on the 7th of December the British fleet with 70 ships sailed into Narragansett Bay, and Hopkins hid himself behind Field's Point, writing to the marine committee, "I thought it would be best to come up the river after the (British) fleet was within two leagues of us." (Field, p. 169). It was a positive insult to his superiors. Hopkins complained that he could not get men here in Narragansett Bay to man his ships, because there was so much money to be made in privateering that seamen all went privateering. This was no doubt true, for the reason that from the 6th of July to the 30th of November sixty-five (65) privateers were commissioned here. But this only still further illustrates the incapacity of Hopkins; he should have gone elsewhere for sailors—there was no other place along the entire coast so bad for that purpose as Narragansett Bay; and besides, finding that he could not "man" all his vessels, he should have sent those which could be "manned." Thus the marine committee was out flanked every time by the "pat-

An account of the Churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson 8vo. Providence, 1854. 50c

Mrs. Williams's Neutral French, or Exiles of Nova Scotia. 2d ed. Providence, [1841.] 75c

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Prov. R. I.

riotic energy" of Hopkins. One other incident must be noted, the affair of the Diamond; but that must await another issue.

There have been three ratios fixed by Congress for the coinage of gold and silver. First 1792. In one dollar was 24.75 grains of gold, and 371.20 grains of silver; the ratio was 15. to 1. The Commercial ratio was 15.01 to 1. Second 1834. In one dollar was 23.20 grains of gold, or 371.25 grains of silver; the ratio was, 16.002 to 1; the Commercial ratio was 15.73 to 1. Third. 1837, In one dollar was 23.22 grains of gold to 371.25 grains of silver; the ratio was 15.9884 to 1; the Commercial ratio was 15.83 to 1. The greatest fluctuation in Commercial ratios from 1837 to 1873 was 15.19 in 1859 and 15.93 in 1843. The average Commercial ratios from 1837 to 1873 was 15.57. When in 1873 silver was de-monetized the Commercial ratio was 15.92 to 1. the legal ration being 15.98.

In 1873 when silver was thrown out the legal ratio was 15.9884 to 1; the Commercial ratio was 15.92 to 1. A silver dollar in 1873 as against a gold dollar was worth 1.03. The present ratio is the ratio of 1837. The former director of the Mint, Mr. Preston in this clear and comprehensive manner defines the coinage ratio between gold and silver;

All standard silver dollars coined by the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Jan. 18, 1837, have been coined in the ratio of 1 to 15.9884, generally called the ratio of 1 to 16—15.9884 being very nearly 16. Still, to reach accurate results, the former, and not the latter figure must be used in calculation. The ratio is obtained in this way:

The silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver and the gold dollar 23.22 grains of pure gold. If you divide 371.25 by 23.22 you will get the ratio of weight between a gold dollar and a silver dollar—that is, 15.9884. It is true that to be on a par with gold silver would at

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Harnack's outlines of the History of Dogma, translated by E. K. Mitchell, 8 mo. cloth, New York 1893.....\$1.25

Vindication of the Government of New England and churches by John Win, Boston 1772 1-2 turkey mor..\$1.90

One of the bitterest controversies ever existing in Rhode Island was that which came from the exertions of Dr. John W. Richmond in his endeavors to have the "Revolutionary Debt" as he called it, paid. His final summing up of the case, in an 8 vo. pamphlet of 208 pages, was very severe, but very able. Dr. Richmond's assaults upon Henry B. Anthony, Wilkins Updike, Sylvester G. Sheannan (a Judge), William Sprague, and other men, were indeed terrible. But Henry B. Anthony's retort in the *Journal* was not less pungent. As a preface to his pamphlet Dr. Richmond gives a picture of

RHODE ISLAND AS SHE WAS

AND
rhode island as she is.

Mr. Rider will send this scarce, but curious pamphlet by post.....\$1.25

our ratio be worth \$1.2929. The reason is this, a gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold. In an ounce of 480 grains of gold, there are as many dollars as 23.22 is contained times in 480. or one ounce. If you divide 480 by 23.22 you get \$20.67, the number of dollars that can be coined out of an ounce of pure gold; in other words, the money equivalent of one ounce of gold or of 15.9884 ounces of silver at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884. Now if, 15.9884 ounces of silver be worth \$20.67, one ounce will be worth \$1.2929, as you can prove by simple division. The same result is obtained by dividing 480 grains or one ounce of silver by 371.25, the number of grains of pure silver in a standard silver dollar at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884, which gives \$1.2929.

Sixteen ounces of pure silver will coin a little more than one ounce of gold; 15.9884 ounces of silver will coin exactly the same amount of money as one ounce of gold—that is, \$20.67. You can prove this by dividing 15.9884 ounces by 371.25 grains. The operation is as fol-

lows: 15.9884, multiplied by 480, divided by 371.25, equals 20.674.

It is not true that sixteen ounces of silver will coin only \$16.50 at the ratio of 1 to 16.

As will be seen above, one ounce of silver will coin \$1.2929. Multiplying \$1.2929 by 16, gives \$20.68. You can make the same result in another way; 16 ounces troy, or 7.680 grains, divided by 371.25, gives the number of silver dollars that can be coined out of 16 ounces of silver; 7.680, divided by 371.25, equals \$20.68.

The Constitution of Rhode Island, Art. 4. Sec. 4, reads: "No member of the General Assembly shall take any fee, or be of counsel in any case pending before either house of the General Assembly under penalty of forfeiting his seat." This question shall be asked as long as the writer lives or until it is fairly and squarely answered. Who had one-third of the \$1,500.00 which the General Assembly voted at the January session to Messrs. Thurber and Wallace as a charity?

There is a handsome octavo, of 90 pages bearing my own imprint, printed and published in 1878, under this title "Some Inquiries Concerning Human Sacrifices Among the Romans." This book was anonymous. It was advertised by the late Bernard Quaritch, as having been written by R. L. Kennedy, of New York, and priced at two guineas—\$10.50. Concerning it Mr. Quaritch said "Very few copies of this valuable archaeological treatise have come to Europe." The Rev. Thacher Thayer, of Newport was the author. 250 were printed. None ever offered for sale. Mr. Rider has a copy, with Dr. Thayer's autograph letter which he will send post paid for \$2.50. It is not only very learned, but very interesting and very scarce.

An interesting memento of the Civil war is for sale by Mr. Rider. It is a copy of the "Book of Common Prayer." Printed by Spottiswoode in London in 1863 for J. W. Randolph, a bookseller at Richmond, Virginia for use in the Episcopal Churches in the Confederate

States. But on the way across the Atlantic the vessel in which they were, was captured off Wilmington, N. C. Her name was the Robert E. Lee; her cargo was sold in Boston, in December of that year, and there the writer bought this copy. Wherever the word "United States" would appear, the words "Confederate States" appear; there is one exception which is extraordinary. It is the first form of the Prayers for the Sea, praying that "we may be a safeguard unto the United States of America." This little book, 2 1-2 x 4 inches will be sent by post to any address for.....\$1.75

Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the celebrated campaign of 1858 in Illinois. 8 vo. cloth, Columbus 1860.....\$2.00

Lincoln was defeated in this contest and Douglas went to the Senate; but the logic of these speeches sent Abraham Lincoln to the chair of the President of these United States.

Speculation in some form or another has always had its attraction for mankind.

The earliest reference to it in its modern form appears about the middle of the 17th century when the "tulip craze" swept over Holland.

Sometimes the discovery of a new bulb was followed by the organization of a company.

The company issued shares which were bought and sold as railway stocks are to-day, and the bulb constituted its whole asset. Fortunes were lost and families impoverished in the chase after wealth. Such a state of affairs would not seem possible, and yet men daily put their capital into wild-cat schemes and companies whose ending is certain disaster.

If you have a little money don't speculate.

Deposit it where it will be secure and a safe and steady income be assured.

The Union Trust Company will be glad to have your account and allow you interest upon it.

Union Trust Company,

138 Weybosset Street.

The Constitution of this State also says, Art. 4, Sec. 11: "The senators and representatives shall receive the sum of one dollar for every day of attendance, and eight cents per mile for travelling expenses in going to and returning from the General Assembly." In his capacity as a member of this body in 1899, Mr. John T. Blodget received the following sums of money:

Pay and mileage, January session.	\$65.52
" " May "	11.72
" " Sept "	4.80

Attendance Judiciary Committee, House, January session.	500.00
Attendance, committee on constitution	175.00

The men who helped Blodget to get this money out of the state treasury sat Blodget upon a seat of the Supreme Court bench. How does such a transaction look to a Judge, whose only province is to deal with all men with exact fairness. When the Constitution says he "shall receive one dollar for every day of attendance," does it mean that

he may take as much more money as he wishes? If Blodget was in attendance 82 days as the record of the State Auditor shows, how could he honestly take \$757.04 out of the state treasury?

First edition, Wieland, or the transformation, an American tale, 12 mo. New York 1768, by Charles Brockden Brown 1-2 turkey mor\$2.00

Self Love, by Robert Cushman 1621. The first sermon preached in New England and the oldest extant of any delivered in America, 12 mo. N. Y. \$1.00

Sir Charles Lyell's Travels in the United States, in the year 1841-2 with Geological observation, 2 vol. with colored geological plates also six charts Lyell's second visit in 1845-6, 2 vols. in all 4 mos, 12 mo. cloth, scarce.....\$4.00

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, ... PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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50 Cents per annum. Forthrightly.
Single Copy 5 cents.

SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 17.

Mr. John O. Austin has just issued a little book entitled "More Seven Club Tales." The "Seven Club" was a happy device conceived from some ancient legend, and applied to ancient things here, in very early Rhode Island matters, with which Mr. Austin has so profound an acquaintance. Possibly he conceived it from "Seven seages translated out of prois into scottis meter be Johne Rolland in Dalkeith with ane moralitie after euerie decouris tale," which was printed in 1578, of which but a single copy is known to exist and John Ritson was the finder of it. A Roman prince was placed in the hands of "Seven wise instructors;" consulting the stars he learned that his life was in danger, but if he could be silent seven days, he would be saved. The Seven wise instructors at once acted in the matter, and by each telling a story a day, seven tales were told in seven days and the life of the prince was saved. Such may have been the genesis of Mr. Austin's thought, first used in the "Journal of William Jafferay" which he printed not very long ago. The success of the venture has given rise to seven more of the same sort, and the result appears in this "More Seven Club Tales." The first is, Mr. Ray's tale, "An Indian Legend on Block Island;" the second is, Mr. Smith's tale, "A Nameless Guest

at Narragansett;" the third is, Mr. Willett's tale, "A Strange Lading at Kennebec;" the fourth is, Mr. Blackstone's tale, "Three Ghostly Appearances at Study Hall (hill);" the fifth is, Dr. Cranston's tale, "A Marvellous Cure at Newport;" the sixth is, Mr. Baulstone's tale, "The First Caller to mine Inn at Portsmouth;" the seventh is, Mistress Porter's tale, "My Husbands and other trials." Every one of these story tellers were actual early settlers on these Rhode Island lands, and the tales which Mr. Austin has so ingeniously constructed for them are either suggestions of things in close touch with their individual experiences, or things legendary connected with the localities where they dwelt, intermixed with figments of his own brain. So cunningly devised are these suggestions "that air and harmony of shape" is well expressed. Mr. Austin's style is exceedingly quaint, dignified and graceful. There is, withal, much vigor, and we might use weird, in connection with the construction of some of the tales. Mr. Austin's two attempts in literature are creditable to himself and excellent specimens of Rhode Island literature.

The newspapers are continually screaming about our present prosperity

in matters of business; here is a recent specimen from the *Journal*: "Those persons who think our present prosperity is neither general or marked should, etc." It is all pure invention; there has been no such general prosperity. The "great boom" in iron will illustrate. The iron producers made a pool to raise the price of iron, and nearly doubled it; and the buyers paid this enormous increase; presently the price dropped, and now the buyer can buy at nearly the former price. One party has grown richer, the other party has grown poorer; but does that indicate "general prosperity?" It was merely a scheme to rob the community of a lot of money; and what has the community to show for the money—nothing. BOOK NOTES will go on with the suggestion. For the months, January to July, both included, for the years 1898, 1899, 1900, the debts of failed concerns in this country were, for the first year, \$77,500,000; for the second year, \$46,500,000; for the last year, \$84,000,000. If such a record does not show

"present general prosperity" what does it show? Somebody no doubt has "made money," but it is those of the Rockefeller stripe, and not the plain, common people, and here follows the absolute proof of the fact:

Year.....	Population.....	Number taxed.....	Without property.....	Per cent.....	Depositors in savings b'ks.....	Per cent.....
1840..	23,172	2,668	20,504	.88		
1850..	41,513	4,183	37,330	.91	5,426	
1855..	45,000	5,255	39,748	.88	12,697	.28
1860..	50,668	5,838	44,830	.91	16,280	.32
1865..	54,535	6,700	47,835	.87	20,633	.47
1870..	68,904	10,164	58,740	.85	41,504	.60
1875..	100,675	12,735	87,940	.87	56,489	.63
1880..	104,857	12,560	92,297	.88	53,519	.51
1885..	118,070	14,127	103,943	.88	55,239	.46
1890..	131,146	18,000	114,146	.86	64,831	.49
1895..	145,472	20,665	124,807	.85	71,026	.49

These figures relate wholly to the city of Providence; they are compiled from the Census returns, the city tax books, and the State Reports of the Savings Banks, and cover the years 1840 1895, in groups of five years, saving the first

MANUFACTURERS.

TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

SURPLUS, \$300,000.

UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$50,000.

Transacts a general banking and trust business.

Allows interest on daily balances.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Receivers, Assignees, Custodians, and Trustees depositing funds with this Company are, by special act of the General Assembly, exempted from personal liability for such deposit.

Issues Certificates of Deposit payable on demand and drawing special rates of interest.

Accepts moneys on deposit in Participation Account.

Issues Letters of Credit good in all parts of the world.

J. EDWARD STUDLEY,

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two dates. The headings of the columns indicate what each represents, thus, 1st the year, 2d the population of Providence, 3d the number of the inhabitants who pay taxes, 4th the number of the inhabitants with no property to be taxed, 5th the percentage of those having no taxable property, 6th the number of inhabitants with deposits in savings banks, 7th the percentage of the same with reference to the entire population. It is shown that during more than half a century there has been no change of consequence in the relative proportion of the "not" taxed to the taxed; 88 per cent. had no property in 1840; 85 per cent. none in 1895. The figures are most significant after 1870. Silver money was thrown out in 1873. The relative proportion of the poor between 1870 and 1895 is exactly the same, 85 per cent; but the decline in the percentage of those with deposits in savings banks is still more significant. In 1870 it was 60 per cent. of the entire population. Note the regularity of the decline; from 60 per cent. down to 49 in

1895. There is still another significant fact, the smaller the average number the higher the per capita average. In 1870 the average deposit of each depositor was \$412.00; in 1895 it was \$529.00. The demonstration is absolute; here in Providence there has been no "general prosperity;" on the contrary, the poor *have* grown poorer, and the rich *have* grown richer, all the newspaper talk to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are so many of us who value the "honor" of an election by our neighbors to "represent *them*" in the General Assembly, that the possible number of such positions is entirely inadequate to our desires. There is an apparent tangibility to these "honors," hence our desires are not unreasonable. In 1896 the Hon. George F. A. Beane, of Johnston finding it impossible to resist the urgent desires of his neighbors that he should represent them in the senate, at last consented. The honorable gentleman was paid for those services in accordance with the constitution, in

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CAPITAL,	- - - - -	\$200,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, over		250,000

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1896-7-8. For May, \$12.20; for Sept. \$6.80; for Jan., \$54.40; for May, \$12.40; for Jan. \$71.04; for May, \$23.08, for Nov. \$4.48; in all, \$184.04. But not finding his entire time consumed in this service to his constituents he consented to construct a "sample half mile" of macadamized road for them in Johnston, at the cost of the people of the entire state. For this arduous labor the state paid the Honorable gentleman various sums as follows:

June 16...\$ 800.00	July 2...\$1,045 20
Aug. 3... 500.00	Nov. 5... 763.76
Dec. 1... 1,473.65	Dec. 28.. 1,200.00
Feb. 10... 2,000.00	Mch 4.. 600 00
Mch 12... 400.00	June 14.. 49.50
Aug. 17... 268.73	

So far as we have examined, this bit of accomodation cost the people of the state the modest sum of \$10,314.84. So solicitous were the General Assembly for the welfare of the people whom they so faithfully represent, that an engineer, Mr. R. S. Mowry, was furnished for Mr. Beane at a cost of \$326.00; and a lawyer also, for which Mr. Beane was paid

\$205 20. If the honorable gentleman was competent to make laws for the people, why he should be given a legal adviser is not quite clear. Did we not know that indexes were made to facilitate the finding of matters in books we should suppose that the index to the Report of the State Auditor was made for some other purpose—for notwithstanding all our care there were other costs to be added to the amount paid for this bit of truly "gilt edged" road. For the entire "half" mile the cost was only \$10,314.84, unless we have overlooked or underlooked something. My venerable patron, Robert E. Smith, has occasionally constructed roads here in Providence, but it is clear that he is not "in it" compared with the honorable gentleman—positively he "don't know beans." It is quite clear that we do not understand the "legal advice" matter above mentioned, for so important did the General Assembly consider the legal services of the honorable gentleman, that that body not only paid Mr. Beane his legal fees, but actually gave him a hundred dollars to "set up" their Judiciary Committee.

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Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business. Interest paid on Deposits.
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About 18 months since my excellent friend, Mr. H. H. Sheldon, leased a bit of land on Aborn street and erected a low building, one story in height, which he divided into six narrow pathways, which by courtesy he called "stores." For these "stores" he demanded a rent of \$75.00 per month, or \$900.00 a year. In order to prove to tenants the very low rent which he had fixed, Mr. Sheldon counted for an hour or more the persons passing, and then estimated that 15,000 persons passed the "stores" offered by him every day; or 5,475,000 every year. But in this calculation he forgot to show how many of these persons ever stopped on Aborn street long enough to buy anything. Well, two deluded individuals took each a "store," but a month or two finished them, and these stores are empty and so have always been. Now comes Mr. Sheldon and offers these shops, too narrow for any use but a passage way, for a price which is equal to \$458 34 per annum, little more than half the price which he demanded.

About how long are men going to stand that kind of landlordism. 'Twas just the same on Snow street; in fact it was much worse, for there the writer himself drank the bitter cup to the very dregs. Will men never learn anything even by the miseries or the misfortunes of other men; or do such a lot of silly fools think they know so much more than we who have studied at the school of adversity.

The Boston *Herald* having defined Blasphemy, preachings on Boston Common will cease. It was on this same ground, 240 years ago, that Mary Dyer, a Quakeress from Rhode Island, was hanged for carrying her "blasphemy" with her when she travelled on Massachusetts soil. It is well that the *Herald* has shown just what is "political," or "religious," or "moral" blasphemy. In the times of Mary Dyer, and Roger Williams, and Samuel Gorton "religion" was the weapon used by Massachusetts to slay men; now it is "politics."

An account of the Churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson 8vo. Providence, 1854. 50c

Mrs. Williams's Neutral French, or Exiles of Nova Scotia. 2d ed. Providence, [1841.] 75c

Cosmographie in quatre Bookes, containing the Chorographie and Historei of the whole world and all the Principal Kingdomes, Provinces, Seas and Isles thereof. By Peter Heylyn. 2d ed. London, 1657, folio, half-Turkey mor.\$15.0

It is an established scientific fact that the ancient sea level near the British island was from 1500 to 1700 feet above its present level, practically England, Scotland, and Ireland were submerged Robert Chambers wrote a most valuable and interesting book upon the subject called

Ancient Sea Margins
as memorials of changes in the relative level of sea and land.
8 vo. cloth, London 1848, postpaid \$2.50.
Mr. Rider will send it.

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The Midsummer Holiday *Century* introduces a writer hitherto unknown, of whose power to interest those who "never read serial stories" the editors feel confident. The new comer, Miss Bertha Runkle, is a woman still in her early twenties; the scene she has chosen for her first effort in fiction is Paris at the time of the accession of Henry IV. The story, which will run for several months, is called "The Helmet of Navarre." It is announced as a dramatic romance of love and adventure, characterized by great inventiveness and by rapid and absorbing action. Among the characters are the King and his opponent, the Duke of Mayenne. The time was 1589-1610. To us here in Rhode Island, Henry the Fourth of France will always be attractive, for it was him who gave liberty of conscience to the French people by the Edict of Nantes.

And so the free coinage of silver means, that you are going to rush to

the mint, and coin your silver spoons. Well, did your father used to do that in 1873. The world will on that day be obliged to pay \$1.2929 for silver, and buy it in these United States at that. Now how can you make anything by coining your spoons; or where is the world to get silver, and send by the shipload into these United States to be coined.

The political campaign and the Chinese problem are the two most prominent topics in the August *Review of Reviews*.

In "The Progress of the World," the editor analyzes the platform adopted by the Democrats at Kansas City. Among the contributed articles there is a brief review of the work of the Kansas City convention by Walter Wellman, followed by personal sketches of "Mr. Bryan at Home," "Theodore Roosevelt," by Jacob A. Riis, and "Roosevelt's Work as Governor." "The Chinese Revolution" is the subject of a well-informed and timely paper by Stephen Bonsal. Important phases of the situation in China are also set forth editorially.

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Phillipp's, on the Law of Evidence, 2 v.	\$1.00
Morris, on the Law of Replevin, 85c	
Comyne, on the Law of Contracts, 75c	
Story, on the Law of Contracts (not under seal).	75c.
Curtis, on the Law of Patents.	75c.
Custis's Equity Precedents (supple- mentary to Story's Equity Plead- ings).	\$1.00
Story's Commentaries on Equity Pleadings and incidents thereof, \$1.50	
Story's Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, 2 v. (Charles Sum- ner's edition)	\$2.00
Hoffman's Office and Duties of Mas- ters in Chancery	\$1.00
Russell on Crime and Misdemean- ors, (Davis's edition) 2 v.	\$1.50
Mills' Principles of Circumstantial Evidence, illustrated by numerous cases.	\$1.50

It was Socrates who said. Employ your time in improving yourself by other mens documents; so shall you come early by what others have labored hard for; prefer knowledge to wealth, for the first is perpetual, the last transitory.

Application. note the good books "documents" as Socrates called them advertisement in this BOOK NOTES for sale.

It was Samuel Johnson who said: "Books have a secret influence on the understanding; we can not at pleasure obliterate ideas: he that reads books though without desire of improvement will grow wiser; he that entertains himself with moral or religious treatises will advance in goodness; ideas which are often offered to the mind will at last find a lucky moment when it is disposed to receive them.

To those who read "The Story of a Song," in the August *Ladies' Home Journal*, is revealed the most romantic chapter from the life of Franz Schu-

bert, the famous composer. The writer of this story has told, with exquisite charm, of Schubert's early love, and of the episode which inspired him to write one of his best-known songs—a song which is still offered by musical wooders at the shrine of Cupid.

The midsummer *Woman's Home Companion* is a handsome and well-edited issue of a journal that is well to the front among first-class magazines. An abundance of good stories does not wholly contribute to the general excellence, since there is also a variety of other features, such as illustrated accounts of "City Play-Grounds for Children" and "Women of South American Legations," together with articles on child-study, cookery, club-women's interest and many phases of practical domestic economics. Published by The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio; \$1.00 a year; 10 cents a copy; sample copy free.

Hawkin's Abridgement of Cokes' Institutes\$1.50

Reeve, The law of Baron and Femme of Parent and Child; of Guardian and Ward; of Master and Servant; with an essay on the terms "heir, heirs," and "heirs of the body".....\$1.25

Wyatt's Practical Register in chancery, with modern cases. London 1800 (one of the scarcest of law books).....\$3.00

Whitman's Historical Sketch of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, from its formation in 1637 to the present time. 8vo. Boards, uncut, Boston: 1820. Fine copy of a very scarce book; it has the author's autograph; it was a presentation copy.....\$2.50

Chinese Stories, for boys and girls, and Chinese Wisdom, for old and young. Translated and edited by Arthur E. Moule. London: 1880. It has ten fac-simile engravings; a book full of curious interest, entirely out of print 75c.

Memorial of the Morrises, containing the history of seven persons of the name who settled in America in the 17th century, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their descendants, with biographical sketches of many of their members, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo. Boston, 1850..... \$25

This is a fine copy of the very rare first edition. A presentation copy with the autograph of "The Author." It has the Morse Arms in colors. The blank pages for new family genealogies, and a great number of engraved portraits. There could not be a more desirable copy of a very rare book indeed.

Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the celebrated campaign of 1858 in Illinois. 8 vo. cloth, Columbus 1860.....\$2.00

Lincoln was defeated in this contest and Douglas went to the Senate; but the logic of these speeches sent Abraham Lincoln to the chair of the President of these United States.

Figure it out.

A brief but convincing problem in lower mathematics.

Which is worth more to you, One Dollar in Gold Coin or one hundred and four pennies?

If you place your dollars in the care and keeping of the Union Trust Co. you will be paid 104 cents on every 100 cents deposited in its Participation Account.

We also pay interest on daily balances.

Union Trust Company,

138 Weybosset Street.

Emblems. A rare and beautiful book, *Picta poesis, ab autore denno recognita.* Lugduni. *L. et C. Pesnot.* 1564. pet. in. 120. Illustré de 113 jolies figures emblématiques gravées.—L'auteur est *B. Anéau*, né à Bourges, massacre à Lyon comme protestant, 1565.

Neither Lowndes nor Brunet record this very rare book, while noting seven (7) other books by the same author.

Wilson's American Ornithology, with notes by Jardine, to which is added a Synopsis of American Birds, including those discovered by Bonaparte, Audobon, Nuttall, Richardson and T. M. Brewer. 8vo. Boston: 1840. Cloth. \$10

This copy has Jefferson Davis's autograph, written March 19th, 1845, on the title page. 300 copper plates of birds, besides many wood cuts.

A Spelling Dictionary of the English Language on a new plan (for

the use of young gentlemen, ladies and foreigners), 48mo. London, 1770. \$1.00

(Dedicated to the parents, school masters and governesses of Great Britain by John Newbury, the author.)

Bradley, Charles S. The Methods of Changing the Constitutions of the States, especially that of Rhode Island. Svo. 1885. Also Memorandum on the Legal Effects of Opinions Given by Judges to the Executive and the Legislature under certain constitutions, by J. B. Thayer (of Harvard). 8vo., 1885. For the two tracts. \$1.00

The First Rhode Island Code of Laws—that of 1647—with notes historical and explanatory, by William R. Staples. Svo. Providence, 1847. \$1.50

Guild's History of Brown University. 4to Providence, 1867. (Only 300 copies were printed, long out of print and scarce.) Price. \$10

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, ... PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 18

The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, just elected President of Brown University, wrote an article (so it is stated) upon Christian Science, which was published in the *Examiner*, a Baptist newspaper issued in New York City, 31st March, 1898, which is said to contain these words: "This new doctrine, if it be new, must have some truth in it because of its points. Jesus gave his disciples power to heal, and that power has never been revoked. It will not do for theologian or historian quietly to assume that Jesus meant such power to fade with lapse of years, or to vanish at the end of the third century. Men will believe either that miracles are continuous throughout the history of Christianity, or that they never occurred in the Christian Church. No middle ground is logically or theologically possible. It is absolutely certain that hundreds of men and women in this country have received in the healing of their diseases a demonstration that there is a fundamental truth in Christian Science. Beholding the men who are healed we must beware how we declare ourselves against it. Even though many have died while hoping to be healed, even though many have forsaken the faith they once held, a marvelous number of cures are being daily performed. It is easy to pro-

nounce this Satan's work; but Satan's work is to bind men, not to loose them." Now then, my "illustrious contempt" will doubtless begin a crusade against the President of the University somewhat like that which "run" E. B. A. out of R. I.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 22, 1900.

FRIEND RYDER:

I have just had my attention called to notice an article in your BOOK NOTES. I think you would not intentionally misrepresent in your BOOK NOTES, and I thought I would give you the facts of the case: First you say there are six (6) stores, while there are only four (4). The lot is 56 feet front and 60 feet deep. The stores are 14 feet wide less the walls, the regulation width of stores is 15 feet for one row of counters which is the width of the stores in the Conrad Building. My stores are arranged so that by taking down the partition between two stores room can be made for two rows of counters.

Second you say I demanded seventy-five dollars (\$75) per month for the stores at the start. I never asked but fifty-five dollars (\$55) for Nos. 33, 35 and 37, and sixty dollars (60) for No. 31, but was offered seventy-five dollars per month and more if I would let in a Chinese Restaurant or a liquor store,

but I did not care to rent the store for that purpose. I intend to wait until I can get tenants to suit me, and I have the faith that sometime I shall find someone, as the rents are one third (1-3) the price of stores on Westminster St., same number of square feet.

On account of the great department stores it is growing harder for small dealers to succeed and must soon take to side streets or Washington street. The stores in the Central Land Company Building are only forty-five feet deep, while mine are sixty feet and should certainly rent for as much as they do.

Again you say that I am offering the stores at little more than half price, \$458.34 per year. If you will multiply \$41.67 per month by 12 you will see that it amounts to 500 instead of \$458.34 and \$660 was all that I ever asked. The building cost me \$6,000, the rent of the land, and taxes, insurance and water amount to about \$900 per year and the interest on the outlay of \$6,000 at 5 per cent. amounts to \$300, total \$1,200.

I think that I am not charging too much for the stores as I must wait until the storekeepers are obliged to take side streets. The BOOK NOTES should be a valuable critic if fair.

Hoping you will see that I am right and that you will still consider me your excellent friend.

Yours Respectfully,

H. H. SHELDON.

BOOK NOTES desires its friend to have the full benefit of this note, and it prints it without comment.

In August my illustrious contemporary, the Providence *Journal*, prints three editorial paragraphs—one favoring the supplying of munitions of war to the Chinese, thus "business is business and the Pekin government's money is as good as anybody else's." Quoting the *Evening Post*, thus "American financial interests in China will seek to force the hand of the President" the *Journal* says "It would be difficult to show why large financial interests are altogether unworthy of being consulted

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TRANSACTS
GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY
BUSINESS.

at all," and then, in this same issue, this "honest dollar" organ, of all Trusts, prints three-quarters of a column on "The Lack of Moral Sense," a subject at all events concerning which the *Journal* is quite competent to instruct us. Here a day or two ago it set forth Mr. Francis Gallagher; but in doing so its chief anxiety seemed to lie in this question which it says it puts to Mr. Gallagher: "Has reforming been a financial profitable pursuit." Never having done anything in this line, this "paper" in case it "pays" may think of attempting the role. A few days since it gave its readers two-thirds of a column, on the "Brutality of Pugilism." On the day before, it gave precisely six columns to an account of the latest exhibition of this "brutality" with elaborate portraits, upon its first page; now about how much integrity was there upon the editorial page—not a particle—it was mere hypocritical cant. It is positively facetious, here is a specimen. "Mr. George Fred Williams is campaigning for Bryan in Ver-

mont; it is "somewhat" of a forlorn hope, and the position does not seem to be improved, when the orator tells his audiences that the Administration is getting ready to conquer China. Vermonters presumably read the papers, and they will know how much of "this" to believe." That is just the deal with it; everybody who now reads a newspaper at all, must read it "presumably;" but having read it, who knows what to believe? My "illustrious" should frame the paragraph, and hang it as a warning to incipient writers, in the *Journal's* editorial workshop.

There is cut in stone over the entrance of the Court House a figure of a woman holding the scales of Justice. BOOK NOTES suggests that the name

ELLEN COSGROVE

be cut in stone beneath this figure.

In 1810 a dealer in Providence, James Peck, who sold oil used a picture of a whale with the words "Lamp Oil" on the sides of the whale.

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CAPITAL,	- - - - -	\$200,000
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In a general review of the trust question in its relation to the Presidential campaign *The Saturday Evening Post* presents a number of interesting facts and figures. According to the only semi-official statement the trusts formed in this country in recent years have capitalizations that produced the almost incredible total of over seven billions of dollars. *The Saturday Evening Post* gives a list of thirty combinations each of which has a capitalization of over fifty millions of dollars. It says:

"These thirty combinations are credited with capital amounting to two and one-third billions of dollars. The entire general stock of money of all kinds in the United States, gold, silver, notes and certificates, amounts to about \$2,700,000,000. So that if all the four hundred combines in the list should try to turn their capitalizations into cash they would use up every penny of the nation's money and then have only about forty per cent. of their demands. Indeed, the thirty corporations men-

tioned would nearly use up all our cash.

Here is an editorial specimen from the *Commercial Advertiser*, N. Y., 28th July: "He (Bryan) favors unlimited coinage of 50-cent dollars and payment of the national obligations in them." The person who wrote that is either a fool or an abominable liar. Mr. Bryan does not now, nor did he ever favor any such thing.

The whole scheme of throwing away silver, as money, was simply to corner money in order to seize the property of debtors.

Hence the man who owns a home with a mortgage upon it, who votes for what McKinley represents is a downright idiot.

The Boston *Herald* of the 16th of August said: "The war in the Philippine islands has involved an outgo in money of \$186,000,000 and a loss of 2,400 lives of American soldiers. * * looking

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at the matter from a purely business standpoint, the investment will become so great as to preclude the possibility of ever obtaining an adequate return upon it." * * After 18 months of tropical campaigning a native of the temperate zone is likely to return with a constitution so impaired that he will never again be a strong and healthy man."

On the 17th the *Herald* has this: "There are (is) a large number of people in this section * * who believe that if Mr. McKinley had possessed a sufficiency of backbone he could have prevented our government from drifting into two or three exceedingly awkward complications, such as the Cuban war and the Philippine experience; blunders which history will charge against him." * * On the other hand, these people realize that Mr. Bryan stands for a thoroughly pernicious monetary system."

McKinley would, according to the *Herald*, go on the same lines to waste millions on millions of money, and

thousands of the lives of men. Bryan would stop all this loss of life, and loss of our money, taken from us by taxation, but—his monetary system is pernicious—he believes in making a gold dollar just as honest a dollar as it was in 1873, that is, worth just (3) three cents less than a silver dollar then was.

"We (the *Herald*) think they (the people) should support the Republican ticket." Such reasoning, in the same paper, on two consecutive days is outside the domain of common sense.

A lady friend desires me to sell for her a set of Harper's Magazine, beginning with June, 1854, and ending with December, 1893, there are some missing years, all of which can be supplied. The set is in numbers and will be sold at fifty (50) cents per volume. There are (70) volumes. The lady also offers a set of the *Century*, 1885-1898, both included, twenty-six (26) volumes in fine clean numbers at 60 cents per volume.

Scarce Books for Sale.

Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

Ancient Sea Margins

as memorials of changes in the relative level of sea and land.

8 vo. cloth, London 1848, postpaid \$2.50.

Mr. Rider will send it.

It is an established scientific fact that the ancient sea level near the British island was from 1500 to 1700 feet above its present level, practically England, Scotland, and Ireland were submerged. Robert Chambers wrote a most valuable and interesting book upon the subject called

Cosmographie in quatre Bookes, containing the Chorographie and Historei of the whole world and all the Principal Kingdomes, Provinces, Seas and Isles thereof. By Peter Heylyn. 2d ed. London, 1657, folio, half-Turkey mor. \$15.00

An account of the Churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson. 8vo. Providence, 1854. 50c

Mrs. Williams's Neutral French, or Exiles of Nova Scotia. 2d ed. Providence, [1841.] 75c

From this story Longfellow drew the poem, "Evangeline."

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The reports of immense exports of grain from British India while the inhabitants in thousands are dying of starvation, is one of the most awful commentaries upon civilization which modern times have witnessed. These reports are denied; but denial is not disproof. All that these starving millions need is money, but the British government closed the mints and robbed the people of one-half their money, and starvation sets in. It all came from the wickedness of attempting to put these poor people upon an "honest" dollar basis. Wars must inevitably follow:

In this connection the editor of the *Journal* is told to write upon "India's Fearful Condition," which he did on the 18th of July, in which he makes this profound remark: "The most enlightened people of India understand what England has done for them and would hesitate to lend their countenances to an uprising." It is only those millions of unenlightened, still

unstarved, who will not hesitate, because of what England has done for them!

Speaking of "High-priced Tombs," my illustrious contemporary, the *Journal*, fails to mention the Barnaby affair at Swan Point; or the mausoleum of the Spragues in the same grounds. Nothing in the matter of tombs could ever have been more ridiculous. The only thing which such structures can ever perpetuate is the absurd, or nonsensical lives which those men wasted, who built them; what was there in the life of a Sprague or a Barnaby to which even a \$200,000 tomb can give respectability.

As an evidence of general prosperity, what have Bank exchanges to do with the matter. Take the general mass of working people and consider about how much of these exchanges belongs to them, and how much of it was stolen, positively stolen, from them.

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Law Books for Almost Nothing.

For sale by Sidney S. Rider, send a postal.

- Phillipp's, on the Law of Evidence,
2 v. \$1.00
- Morris, on the Law of Replevin, 85c.
- Comyne, on the Law of Contracts, 75c
- Story, on the Law of Contracts (not
under seal)..... 75c.
- Curtis, on the Law of Patents..... 75c.
- Custis's Equity Precedents (supple-
mentary to Story's Equity Plead-
ings). \$1.00
- Story's Commentaries on Equity
Pleadings and incidents thereof, \$1.50
- Story's Commentaries on Equity
Jurisprudence, 2 v. (Charles Sum-
ner's edition)..... \$2.00
- Hoffman's Office and Duties of Mas-
ters in Chancery \$1.00
- Russell on Crime and Misdemean-
ors, (Davis's edition) 2 v. \$1.50
- Mills' Principles of Circumstantial
Evidence, illustrated by numerous
cases..... \$1.50

Can a citizen of a compact city make a cow-yard of a lot next adjoining another citizen's house and within ten feet of the rooms of such house. No; it is a nuisance. The publisher of *BOOK NOTES* has just printed the opinion of Mr. Justice Field of the U. S. Supreme Court defining a nuisance. This is its title:

"A nuisance is that which annoys and disturbs one in the possession of his property, rendering its ordinary use or occupation physically uncomfortable, and neither Congress, nor a legislature, nor a city, nor a town council can authorize it."

"On herbaceous treat!

'Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat,
Back to the world he'd turn his weary soul
And plunge his fingers in the salad bowl."

If Sidney Smith could write like that with nothing better than Marseilles oil

what might he not have done with a bottle of oil made from the California olive. Thomas S. Mitchell & Co. has it in North Main street.

Why ought landlords to be given more protection by the laws than is given to tenants. That is a fair question. A landlord is given summary process against tenants in case of debt which may, in fact must, cause distress, and much damage to a tenant. Land as property has no more claim for exceptional powers than books possess.

The cloth manufacturers of Fall River have cut the wages of those who make the cloth, ten per cent. Now then, sound the note of general prosperity, and observe how by the addition of a —o— the Bank exchanges will swell.

These books for sale, address by postal, Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

Hawkin's Abridgement of Cokes' Institutes \$1.50
Reeve, The law of Baron and Femme of Parent and Child; of Guardian and Ward; of Master and Servant; with an essay on the terms "heir, heirs," and "heirs of the body". \$1.25
Wyatt's Practical Register in chancery, with modern cases. London 1800 (one of the scarcest of law books)..... \$3.00
Whitman's Historical Sketch of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, from its formation in 1637 to the present time. 8vo. Boards, uncut, Boston: 1820. Fine copy of a very scarce book; it has the author's autograph; it was a presentation copy..... \$2.50
Chinese Stories, for boys and girls, and Chinese Wisdom, for old and young. Translated and edited by Arthur H. Moule. London: 1880. It has ten fac-simile engravings; a book full of curious interest, entirely out of print 75c.

Memorial of the Morses, containing the history of seven persons of the name who settled in America in the 17th century, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their descendants, with biographical sketches of many of their members, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo. Boston, 1850..... \$25

This is a fine copy of the very rare first edition. A presentation copy with the autograph of "The Author." It has the Morse Arms in colors. The blank pages for new family genealogies, and a great number of engraved portraits. There could not be a more desirable copy of a very rare book indeed.

Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the celebrated campaign of 1858 in Illinois. 8 vo. cloth, Columbus 1860..... \$2.00

Lincoln was defeated in this contest and Douglas went to the Senate; but the logic of these speeches sent Abraham Lincoln to the chair of the President of these United States.

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Emblems. A rare and beautiful book, *Picta poesis, ab auctore de-nuo recognita. Lugduni. L. et C. Pesnot. 1564. pet. in. 120. Illus-tre de 113 jolies figures emblemat-iques gravees.—L'auteur est D. Anceau, ne a Bourges, massacre a Lyon comme protestant, 1565...* \$2.50.

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ladies and foreigners), 48mo.

London, 1770 \$1.00

(Dedicated to the parents, school masters and governesses of Great Britain by John Newbury, the au-thor.)

Answer of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations to the Commonwealth of Massachu-setts—Supreme Court of the Uni-ted States, December Term, 1855. Folio. Providence, 1855..... \$10.

This extremely rare book (I have the autograph of the late John R. Bartlett that but ten (10) copies were printed), besides the argu-ment (by Samuel Ames and Charles S. Bradley), 27 pages, contains fifteen reprints of origi-nal documents never before print-ed and of the utmost value for the history of the Boundary Question. This is a presentation copy from Samuel Ames with his autograph.

Guild's History of Brown Univers-ity. 4to Providence, 1867. (Only 300 copies were printed, long out of print and scarce.) Price..... \$10

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 10

The "Success" of Esek Hopkins in the Affair with the British Frigate the "Diamond."

These examinations concerning the capacity, as a naval commander, of Esek Hopkins, and of Mr. Field's statements of the same, will now be closed with the affair of the "Diamond," a British frigate then lying at Newport, or in the harbor. Mr. Field says (p. 171) that on the 2d January, 1777, at about one o'clock in the afternoon, while the *Warren*, 22 guns, was lying off Field's Point, at the entrance of Providence harbor, an orderly from Col. Bowen, who was located at Warwick, came on board and delivered Hopkins a message containing the information that a British war vessel was aground near Warwick Neck. The ship *Providence*, 32 guns, lay about a mile below the (Field's) Point; and the sloop *Providence*, 14 guns, lay about four miles still further southward. These distances, Mr. Field says, would make the sloop *Providence* lay against Pawtuxet; but the chart shows that the sloop must have been off Conimicut, or Gaspee Point, and thus in a position to quite see Newport itself. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Field (p. 77) describes Hopkins as "a successful and experienced

Master Mariner," and again as "a most experienced and venerable *Sea Captain*." Hopkins was 59 years old when this *Diamond* affair, the last of his naval exploits, took place. As a matter of fact, in the ordinary meaning of the phrase, Hopkins was never a "Sea Captain." The most extensive of his voyages was to Surinam. His entire marine experience was in Narragansett Bay, and along the coast. Now observe what he did when, not a naval officer but a military officer came and told him that a British frigate was aground within five or six miles of one of his fleet. Instead of acting, he consulted a pilot. For thirty years Mr. Field says Hopkins had been in command of trading vessels sailing out and in this bay. He was himself a pilot, and yet he consulted a pilot "as to the advisability of taking one of his ships down to the point where the grounded vessel lay." (p. 171.) Hopkins says his pilot replied "the wind was so far westerly and blowed so hard that the ships could not be carried down." Nobody ever before heard such utter nonsense as that a ship could not with a west wind sail up or down Narragansett Bay. (page 172.) Incredible as it is, it is true. Mr. Field states, on this same page that Hopkins took a pinnace and

went on board the *Providence* sloop, 14 guns, "fully manned," "immediately got under weigh and proceeded down the river toward the stranded vessel." How he went down the Bay when his pilot had just shown him how he couldn't, is a mystery. Mr. Field continues, "As the sloop drew down upon her, it was discovered that she was the frigate *Diamond*, and that she lay on a shoal which runs off S. W. from Patience about half a mile from that island, and a little more S. E. from Warwick Neck." (p. 172.) The best chart of Narragansett Bay is that of 1873; consult it for finding this locality, and you will find that Mr. Field can show no such place. The nearest to correctness would be directly west from the northern end of the island, and this locality is within half a mile of Warwick lighthouse. Wherever the vessel was, if Field's distances are true, she was in plain sight of the sloop *Providence*.

Mr. Arnold makes no mention of this affair in his History of Rhode

Island. Mr. Field continues, "the vessel floated by the tide at 2 o'clock the next morning." As a matter of fact, she had not been seriously disturbed by Hopkins, and his fleet. Instead of using the sloop's battery, Hopkins landed two 18-pounders on Warwick Neck, and fired 26 shots at the *Diamond*, doing her practically no damage. Mr. Field's account does not state these things, but go to Lieut. John Trevett's Journal, (R. I. Hist. Mag., v. 6, pps. 194-5) and there you can read them. Reference above has been made to Arnold's account, but Arnold's account relates entirely to another matter. He says, "a British schooner, 8 guns, run aground, the sloop *Providence* went down to capture her, but the crew set fire to and blew her up before the *Providence* could reach the spot." (Hist. R. I., v. 2, p. 397.) All of which is error. The British neither blew up nor burned any of their ships. It was the crew of the *Providence* which set on fire and burned one of their own (Ameri-

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Treas. and Secretary.

can) ships. (Trevett's Journal, R. 1. Hist. Mag. 6, p. 194.) For a fitting climax to this history of a sham, read Hopkins own account. (Field, p. 174.) Hopkins had landed on Warwick Neck, and while talking with Whipple his boat drifted away and "I could not get on board again." Such was the end of the naval services of Esek Hopkins in the war of the Revolution. It was one successive series of failures from first to last, with not one even accidental success—and wrought too by sheer incapacity. Go read of the successes of the under officers, the moment they were relieved of the incubus of such a commander—and yet Mr. Field feels it necessary to write like this, "Hopkins was made Commander-in-Chief by the Rhode Island General Assembly in October, 1775, a month before he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Continental navy—his peculiar fitness for the responsibilities involved was the sole consideration." (p. 44.) I beg to submit that Hopkins's *peculiar* fitness

had not then been demonstrated, but six months later it had been shown, and he was under the censure of Congress. All through his book Mr. Field misrepresents matters; here is a specimen: "The duties devolving upon General Hopkins were now becoming so arduous that he was authorized to appoint a secretary." It was not a secretary for himself that he was authorized to appoint, but a secretary for the regiment. (Oct. 1775, Schedule p. 192.) It was a mere matter of jealousy, and herein lies the real secret, "and that he have the same wages as General Greene's secretary has." It seems strange after such a sequence of failures, and things worse, Mr. Field should write a chapter entitled, "The Conspiracy (against) and Dismissal" (of Hopkins), but even so he did. Let me give a bit of chronology:

Hopkins appointed Commander-in-Chief..... Dec. 22, 1775
 Given orders to sail.. Jan. 5, 1776
 Actually sailed.....Feb. 17, 1776

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Failure at Nassau..March 3, 1776
 Failure with *Glasgow* April 6, 1776
 Summoned to answer
 by command of Con-
 gress.....May 14, 1776
 Delayed answering the
 summons.....Aug. 12, 1776
Censured by Congress Aug. 16, 1776
 Sent back to Rhode
 Island.....Aug. 19, 1776
 Name omitted in as-
 signment of rank.....Oct. 1776
 Marine Committee laid
 charges.....March 25, 1777
Suspended by Con-
 gress.....March 26, 1777
 copies of charges..May 14, 1777
 Failure with *Diamond* Jan. 2, 1777
Dismissal by Congress, Jan. 2, 1777

Such was the doleful diary. It seems incredible after such a record that Mr. Field should write such a sentence as this: "Without a hearing, without the privilege of saying one word in his own defence, and without so much as the formality of a trial, the Commander-in-Chief of the navy

had been summarily suspended from his command, and his good name assailed." (p. 216.) At the very beginning of the trouble Hopkins petitioned Congress for copies of all proceedings against him (Aug. 5, 1776). Congress gave him seven days to examine the charges, until Aug. 12. On that day "agreeably to the order of the day, Commodore Hopkins attended and was admitted; when the examination taken before the Marine Committee, and the report of the said committee in consequence thereof, were read to him; and the Commodore being heard in his own defence, and having delivered in some further answers to the questions asked him by the Marine Committee, and two witnesses being at his request introduced and examined, he withdrew. (Journals of Congress under dates specified). Does Mr. Field's statement run on all fours with that record? Most certainly it does not. Nor, indeed, does his story tally with this: "Congress having no farther occasion for the service of Esek Hop-

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kins, Esq., (no rank) *Resolved*, that the said Esek Hopkins, Esq., be dismissed from the service of the United States. It is these things that make history, and not such stuff as Mr. Field has published.

Hopkins was, more than anything else, a "small politician." From 1763 to 1786 he was continuously struggling for office. Mr. Field mentions these things: "In the field of political strife he took a firm stand." (p. 13.) "In 1763 Hopkins entered into the political campaign with activity and acrimony." (p. 14.) "Hopkins had a personal interest in the campaign, he was one of the candidates." (p. 16.) "Not long after he entered political life this controversial tendency asserted itself." (p. 17.) "Hopkins again a candidate for the General Assembly and active in the campaign." (p. 23.) From the year 1763 to 1786 Hopkins was in the House of Representatives 16 years. From 1765 to 1767 he, being at sea could not work politics; in 1768 he went again into the business. So too

in 1775-6 he could not serve; but while he was being suspended in 1777 he was working for office, and went into the lower House. His brother Stephen died in 1785, and in 1786 ended the political career, Mr. Field says, "at the ripe age of 73 his public career terminated." He was born in 1718, and never elected after 1786, hence he was 68 years old when he retired. Mr. Field has copied a curious error from the *Providence Gazette*; he says (p. 247) "Hopkins was a member of the General Assembly at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, which he strenuously advocated." He was not then a member of the General Assembly, nor a member of the Convention; the General Assembly did not adopt the Constitution, but a Convention adopted it; both representatives from Hopkins's town, North Providence, voted against the adoption. But these reviews, already too long, must be brought to a close; so with these conclusions, all written by Mr. Field, we end them: "As a politician

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Ancient Sea Margins
as memorials of changes in the relative
level of sea and land.
8 vo. cloth, London 1848, postpaid \$2.50.
Mr. Rider will send it.

It is an established scientific fact that the ancient sea level near the British island was from 1500 to 1700 feet above its present level, practically England, Scotland, and Ireland were submerged. Robert Chambers wrote a most valuable and interesting book upon the subject called

Cosmographie in foure Bookes, containing the Chorographie and Historei of the whole world and all the Principal Kingdomes, Provinces, Seas and Isles thereof. By Peter Heylyn. 2d ed. London, 1657, folio, half-Turkey mor. \$15.00

An account of the Churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson 8vo. Providence, 1854. 50c

Mrs. Williams's Neutral French, or Exiles of Nova Scotia. 2d ed. Providence, [1841.] 75c

From this story Longfellow drew the poem, "Evangeline."

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he (Hopkins) was wise, active and aggressive." (p. 51.) His dismissal for disobedience of orders Mr. Field calls "being persecuted by a set of men whose influence was so powerful that it was wiser to disregard it than to antagonize it." (p. 236.) "Essek Hopkins owed much to his brother's influence in official preferment." (p. 239.) "It was the influence of Stephen Hopkins (and not merit) that brought this appointment as Continental Commander-in-Chief of the navy." (p. 77.) "He was a victim of circumstances." (p. 253.) But Mr. Field has not shown that these circumstances were not under the control of the victim himself. Then comes this extraordinary paragraph (p. 253) "he lacked certain essential qualities that constitute a commander;" but, on page 44, he wrote this: "His peculiar fitness for the responsibilities involved was the sole consideration." Had Mr. Field

understood the full meaning of these words he need not have written this book.

In the *September Review of Reviews* will be found a comprehensive treatment of the "imperialism" issue, with particular reference to Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech. The editor's review of Mr. Bryan's Philippine propositions will be read with interest, alike by the adherents and the opponents of the Democratic candidate's policy.

Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, publishers, are now publishing a collection of books, which they call "Nelson's New Century Library." Seeing a "cut" of one of the volumes, the writer sent for a specimen volume, in order to see for himself the character of the work; and "Henry Esmond" came at my request. It is really a marvel in book making; albeit not

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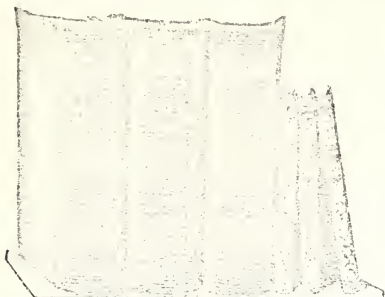
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Storry, on the Law of Contracts (not under seal).....	75c.
Curtis, on the Law of Patents.	75c.
Custis's Equity Precedents (supple- mentary to Storry's Equity Plead- ings).	\$1.00
Story's Commentaries on Equity Pleadings and incidents thereof, \$1.50	
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Russell on Crime and Misdemean- ors, (Davis's edition) 2 v.	\$1.50
Mill's Principles of Circumstantial Evidence, illustrated by numerous cases.....	\$1.50

altogether unused to books, the writer never has seen a book like this. It is 4½x6½ inches in size; it has 336 pages, and is exactly half an inch in thickness. Here is a picture of the book leaning against the same work, printed by Smith, Elder & Co., and which has long been considered the "best" edition:



Incredible as it may appear, the type is exactly the same in both these books. It is because of the paper: it is so thin and so light, and yet so absolutely opaque. Here is a specimen of the type:

Squeers nodded in the affirmative; another peep at the little boy

on the round again, looked as if he were quite him so much like other boys, and said thought it.

"He is," cried Squeers. "But about you wanted to speak to me?"

The extract is of course not from "Henry Esmond," but the publishers have issued, or are now doing so. Dickens, Scott and Thackeray. The publishers say concerning them, they are "pocket size," printed in large type on the "thinnest book printing paper in the world," yet it is "perfectly opaque" and very strong. Every word is truth, and well within the lines; and I will add, what the publisher did not, that his work is of positive excellence and great beauty, and still greater utility, which when I handle, calls back the thought of John Ferriar, a bibliomaniac after my own heart: it was in his admirable criticism, the "Illustrations of Laurence Sterne," that he wrote it:

"How pure the joy when first my
hands un'fold
The small rare volume, black with
tarnished gold."

These books for sale, address by postal, Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

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Reeve, The law of Baron and Femme of Parent and Child; of Guardian and Ward; of Master and Servant; with an essay on the terms "heir, heirs," and "heirs of the body".....\$1.25

Wyatt's Practical Register in chancery, with modern cases. London 1800 (one of the scarcest of law books).....\$3.00

Whitman's Historical Sketch of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, from its formation in 1637 to the present time. 8vo. Boards, uncut, Boston: 1820. Fine copy of a very scarce book; it has the author's autograph; it was a presentation copy.....\$2 50

Chinese Stories, for boys and girls, and Chinese Wisdom, for old and young. Translated and edited by Arthur E. Moule. London: 1880. It has ten fac-simile engravings; a book full of curious interest, entirely out of print 75c.

Memorial of the Morses, containing the history of seven persons of the name who settled in America in the 17th century, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their descendants, with biographical sketches of many of their members, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo. Boston, 1850..... \$25

This is a fine copy of the very rare first edition. A presentation copy with the autograph of "The Author." It has the Morse Arms in colors. The blank pages for new family genealogies, and a great number of engraved portraits. There could not be a more desirable copy of a very rare book indeed.

Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the celebrated campaign of 1858 in Illinois. 8 vo. cloth, Columbus 1860.....\$2.00

Lincoln was defeated in this contest and Douglas went to the Senate; but the logic of these speeches sent Abraham Lincoln to the chair of the President of these United States.

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Neither Lowndes nor Brunet record this very rare book, while noting seven (7) other books by the same author.

Wilson's American Ornithology, with notes by Jardine, to which is added a Synopsis of American Birds, including those discovered by Bonaparte, Audobon, Nuttall, Richardson and T. M. Brewer. 8vo. Boston: 1840. Cloth..... \$10.

This copy has Jefferson Davis's autograph written March 19th, 1845, on the title page. 300 copper plates of birds, besides many wood cut.

A Spelling Dictionary of the English Language on a new plan (for the use of young gentlemen,

ladies and foreigners), 48mo.

London, 1770.....\$1.00

(Dedicated to the parents, school masters and governesses of Great Britain by John Newbury, the author.)

Answer of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations *ads* The Commonwealth of Massachusetts—Supreme Court of the United States, December Term, 1855. Folio. Providence, 1855..... \$10.

This extremely rare book (I have the autograph of the late John R. Bartlett that but ten (10) copies were printed), besides the argument (by Samuel Ames and Charles S. Bradley), 27 pages, contains fifteen reprints of original documents never before printed and of the utmost value for the history of the Boundary Question. This is a presentation copy from Samuel Ames with his autograph.

Guild's History of Brown University. 4to Providence, 1867. (Only 300 copies were printed, long out of print and scarce.) Price..... \$10

BOOK NOTES

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Vol. 17
No. 15.

The libraries of medical societies will find in this issue of BOOK NOTES a few sets of Medical Journals advertised covering the history of medicine in this country for nearly three-quarters of a century.

The Young Men's Christian Association Lyceum held a debate on Wednesday evening last on 'Campaign Issues.' The vote at the close stood for McKinley 6: for Bryan 68.

The destruction of silver as money, reduced the amount of actual money in this country one-half—and prices of real estate fell in proportion. Only those manufactures which Trusts control, maintained their value. Now by the restoration of silver to be actual money a frightful panic is follow, and by doubling the actual money in the country everybody is to be thrown into financial misery, and wild panic. One would scarcely think so but since the newspapers all say so—then it must be so—would doubling the value of your home and land throw you into a panic?

Silver is to-day not money; but is, like paper, a mere representative of something which is money. Now why

use it for such a purpose. The silver for a half dollar costs now twenty-four (24) cents. A piece of aluminum just as large would cost probably two (2) cents. Now why waste money on silver for a mere imitation of money?

There is eternal nonsense printed in the newspapers concerning an 'honest dollar.' Is there any honesty in stamping upon its face 100 cents, when there are but 47 cents in it. Is English silver currency any more honest than American silver currency? It certainly is not.

Not since the resumption of specie payments was discussed by these newspaper editors has so much utter financial rot been talked as is now being done by these same newspapers.

The entire people of this globe have for centuries used silver as a primary measure of values; they will continue to use it in the same way, for the reason that no other metal can be so used; paper cannot be used; nor will any other, at present known substance, answer the purpose.

Mr. Rowland Hazard, at his Kingston Fair address, this year again

touches feebly, but very falsely the questions of money. He is reported by the *Narragansett Times*, which paper apparently he controls, as saying: "The placing of a British loan last month, fifty million, in New York puts us in a new light in the world of finance; such a thing could never have happened before full confidence in our monetary position had been established." All which is pure nonsense. There has been no fifty million loan placed in this country; and the question of monometalism—that is gold alone; or bi-metalism, that is gold and silver, at a parity did not enter. Whenever the Americans have money of any sort to spare, they can buy the bonds of other nations, and not before. This gentleman also informs us that restoration (of silver to be money) is repudiation. To this we will not object, but we will charge its destruction as prime money in 1873, to a set purpose to rob men of their homes and their property; and it has partially accomplished this.

Look at the British atrocity in India; the alleged attempt to place India upon a gold basis (a thing which can never be done), robbed millions of poor men of all their property, from which direct cause millions have starved to death. And this Mr. Rowland Hazard not only justifies, but glories in its result; these deaths by famine were the direct results of being robbed of their money with which to buy bread.

These things would never be touched by Book Norris, but for the fact that Mr. Hazard is posing as an educator of his neighbors, having given no evidence of honest study of his subjects.

One of the most useful books for lawyers, ever made in Rhode Island, is now in course of preparation by Mr. Edward C. Stiness. It is a Digest of the Rhode Island Reports, covering volumes 1 to 20. There have been published hitherto, Mr. W. H. Clapp's General Index; and also Clapp's In-

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TRANSACTS
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BUSINESS.

dex—Digest of the Rhode Island Reports. These reach down to, and include volume 15. It would not seem to be possible that two books could be constructed upon precisely the same matter, and be so radically different, as are these two *Indexes* by Mr. Clapp, and this new Digest by Mr. Stiness. Every subject in the Stiness Digest is divided into heads, and each head covered by the Court's decision under each head for nearly seventy years. Nothing of the kind appears in the Clapp Indexes. This arrangement saves a great amount of time wasted in hunting. One versed in legal matters, can turn instantly to the thing for which he searches. Moreover, Mr. Stiness has given in much detail, the actual point of the decision itself. This too will save much research. As a matter of fact, we have had nothing of the kind here in Rhode Island, concerning Court Decisions, at all comparable to this admirable work by Mr. Stiness. A vast amount

of rational thought, and this backed up by "bone" labor is just what Mr. Stiness's new Digest will give you.

Mr. Lyman Horace Weeks has recently written a book in support of Trusts. The title is "The Other Side." It purports to give a brief account of the development of industrial organizations in the United States and a study of the advantages that capital, labor, and the consuming public derive from them. Mr. Weeks does not quite see things in the light that Mr. Havemeyer sees them. Mr. Weeks favors a high protective tariff but not alone because it is the "mother of all trusts"—but because you can make a home consumer pay you twice as much for a sewing machine, as you sell the machine to an Englishman. One illustration which Mr. Weeks might have given of the "advantage to the consuming public" which Trusts he says give, is in kerosene oil and the course of prices for the present year. The syndicate took

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thirty millions of dollars, extra price, out of the wages of men, and put the "honest dollars" in their own pockets. And the American people stand it.

What legal right has any man to pile up money out of the community by publishing, selling, or distributing, but always for so much money, reports concerning my physical, or financial, or my moral, or mental affairs. And yet that is just what these mercantile agencies are doing. There is not a shadow of legal right in their actions; and they are legally liable everytime, and all the time. They are moreover sources of very great evil chiefly to the small traders. The credit of any one of these small traders is wholly in their hands, and it is a kind of power which no one man ever ought to be allowed to hold over another. The writer has known men to carry about, in their pockets envelopes addressed to these agencies—in which every conversation, or story overheard, was sent at once to the

"Agency." This too by gentlemen. It is a continual disgrace to business men that they allow such a system to exist—but they are held in perpetual fear, of the consequences of speaking a word against such an outrage.

The newspapers are filled with huge capitals setting forth the horrible barbarities of the striking coal miners, but never a word is spoken in their defence, nor is one spoken of the mine owners, and railroad men, who, by reason of their grinding passion for money are the real cause of this terrible affair. It is an everlasting disgrace to the American people that they will tolerate, for one single minute, such management. Why does not Senator (McK) Hanna go down into these coal mines and deliver a few speeches on the "full dinner pail"—full to men, whose wages are less than five dollars, for every seven days. The "prosperity" issue, also might be effective. It ought not to be within the power of a dozen mine

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owners to bring such misery upon the entire population of this "republic," nor will it long be tolerated.

It was years ago, when College Professors frequented bookshops, that the writer listened one day to the vigorous statement, by the late Professor Lincoln, of Brown University, of his belief in the existence of a personal Devil. The learned professor, a strict and unyielding Baptist, not only defended his belief, but actually affirmed that he had met the distinguished character, here in Providence, walking on Westminster Street. Just now, the Rev. Father Stang, has published a little tract entitled "The Devil, who he is, and what he does." Father Stang is a priest of the Roman Catholic Church here in Providence, and he, like Prof. Lincoln believes in the existence of a personal Devil; but Father Stang does not admit of a personal meeting, or introduction to the much maligned individual. Father Stang tells us that

the (Roman) Catholic Church has developed the biblical doctrine of a personal devil and given it a shape, and definite form (p. 18.) Father Stang must hence claim Prof. Lincoln as a believer in "Holy Church" in this "devil-ish" belief. On page 27, Father Stang has given the credit of the "chief propagator" of "Demonology and witchcraft" to Martin Luther. This is indeed quite new to us. How Father Stang can separate a belief in the personal Devil, from a belief in witchcraft, which is neither more, nor less, than his personal Devil's manipulations of men and women, is what BOOK NOTES does not quite understand. According to Father Stang "witchcraft is dead and so is Protestantism." If witchcraft, which is the work of the Devil, is dead, why does not Father Stang zealily tell us that which he says he has told in "What the Devil now does."

Hamilton B. Tompkins, Esq., of
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Abstract of Medical Science, 1875-1879, 6 vols.
Haye's American Journal of Medical science, vols. 1 to 88, from 1827.
Braithwaite's Retrospect, vol. 1 to 69 with Indexes.
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of the Society of Colonial Wars, has recently delivered a historical address before that society, at Newport. Mr. Tompkins' subject was "Some contemporary accounts of King Philip's Death." The contemporaries upon whom the paper rests, are the two Mathers, father and son; the son, Cotton Mather being thirteen years old when Philip was shot; Hubbard, the clergyman and Church, who was in command of the Massachusetts force in pursuit of Philip. The address was delivered Aug. 13th, this being the anniversary of the day of Philip's death. Mr. Tompkins finds an analogy, between the extinction of the Narragannetts, and the Wampanoages, and recent events, thus: "God is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever; this same God has, in our times, and in a similar manner, granted the Transvaal to the English, and the country of Aguinaldo to the Americans." It is unfortunate that Mr. Tompkins has trusted to the columns of an ephemeral newspaper for the preservation of his interesting essay.

It will give great satisfaction to many people here to know that the mail delivery force is to be increased. Thursday mornings New York papers, 13th September, reached the writer 17th Sept. at half past eleven o'clock. The daily *Newport Herald*, which comes to me always double was held back five days, four copies came at once; five business letters were held in one day, back for 26 hours. Mail leaving the Post Office at half past seven o'clock in the morning seldom reach our house before eleven o'clock. Packages of those held-back letters were sent by my own hand to the Department at Washington but they so far as can be now known were never sent, or if sent were mis-sent. Matter is given to one carrier, which by his utmost labor cannot be distributed in four hours, and only half the matter which the office attempts to deliver on this route at that. The free delivery system so far as Book NOTES is concerned has been more than a shame, it has been outrageous.

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Russell on Crime and Misdemeanors, (Davis's edition) 2 v.....	\$1.50
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It will be a source of satisfaction that it is to be made better. The Post Office Department, on the 2d of August wrote Book Norris this: "On the first of July the modified eight-hour law went into effect permitting carriers to *average* eight hours a day for the week but to work until all the mail is delivered each day until Saturday: you may therefore insist on your mail being delivered the same day it is received, unless too late to go out on the last trip of the day, or on Saturday." No such work has been done here. Matter received at this office at 9.30 a. m. cannot be said to be too late for the 2 o'clock p. m. delivery: nevertheless on the 13th of September the writer received not less than a dozen pieces: four and a half hours for a carrier to waste on his morning delivery is too much time to waste in that way.

The state of Connecticut has a statute which provides punishment

for those "who sell (to wit, news-dealers), or who have in their possession with intent to sell (to wit newspaper publishers) papers devoted to the publication of criminal news, police reports, and stories of crime." The constitutionality of the law has just been affirmed by the Supreme Court. Ex-Gov. D. Russell Brown is to be congratulated that he does not publish his "news" paper in his native state.

Just look in BOOK NOTES of 18th of August and see how a "protective" tariff here in Providence has enriched the means of working people. The actual figures show a steady decline in Saving Bank depositors, for full thirty years, and no increase for two generations. There is no guess work about it but actual figures, from fundamental sources. A recent examination, concerning real estate, shows the same result; since 1870 there has been a steady decline in the percentage of real estate holders here in Providence. The names have been actually counted. Working men are growing poorer day by day.

These books for sale, address by postal, Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I.

Hawkin's Abridgement of Cokes' Institutes\$1.50

Reeve, The law of Baron and Femme of Parent and Child; of Guardian and Ward; of Master and Servant; with an essay on the terms "heir, heirs," and "heirs of the body". \$1.25

Wyatt's Practical Register in chancery, with modern cases. London 1800 (one of the scarcest of law books).....\$3.00

Whitman's Historical Sketch of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, from its formation in 1637 to the present time. 8vo. Boards, uncut, Boston: 1820. Fine copy of a very scarce book; it has the author's autograph; it was a presentation copy.....\$2 50

Chinese Stories for boys and girls, and Chinese Wisdom, for old and young. Translated and edited by Arthur H. Moule. London: 1880. It has ten fac-simile engravings; a book full of curious interest, entirely out of print 75c.

Memorial of the Morses, containing the history of seven persons of the name who settled in America in the 17th century, with a catalogue of 10,000 of their descendants, with biographical sketches of many of their members, by Rev. Abner Morse. 8vo. Boston, 1850..... \$25

This is a fine copy of the very rare first edition. A presentation copy with the autograph of "The Author." It has the Morse Arms in colors. The blank pages for new family genealogies, and a great number of engraved portraits. There could not be a more desirable copy of a very rare book indeed.

The Famous, or Infamous, Caveat, Filed by William Beach Lawrence in the Staigg case. The title of "Administration of Equity Jurisprudence in Rhode Island." The filing of this "caveat" caused the withdrawal of the Hon. W. P. Sheffield, as counsel in the case, for Lawrence. 8 vo. 1½ law sheep, Boston 1871; \$5.00. One of 75 copies. A very rare book of judicial history here in Rhode Island.

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Neither Lowndes nor Brunet record this very rare book, while noting seven (7) other books by the same author.

Wilson's American Ornithology, with notes by Jardine, to which is added a Synopsis of American Birds, including those discovered by Bonaparte, Audobon, Nuttall, Richardson and T. M. Brewer. 8vo. Boston: 1840. Cloth..... \$10.

This copy has Jefferson Davis's autograph written March 19th, 1845, on the title page. 300 copper plates of birds, besides many wood cut.

A Spelling Dictionary of the English Language on a new plan (for the use of young gentlemen,

ladies and foreigners), 48mo. London, 1770.....\$1.00
(Dedicated to the parents, school masters and governesses of Great Britain by John Newbury, the author.)

Deborah Sampson, the woman who, in 1781, enlisted as a Continental soldier, and served, nearly three years, with an excellent record. This "life" was published at Dedham in 1797. It was reprinted in 1866, a limited edition of 250 copies, of which number the copy now offered is No. 90. It has the admirable historical introduction of John A. Vinton. Sm. 4to. uncut.....\$3.50

Alden Bradford's History of Massachusetts for two Hundred Years, 1620-1820. Sm. bds. uncut. Boston, 1835.....\$2.00

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BOOK NOTES

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SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 21

In 1837 Mr. Brooks Adams published (by The Macmillan Company) "The Law of Civilization and Decay." It was a book full of original thought, of profound study, and of laborious research, and it at once attracted wide attention among thoughtful scholars. Just now Mr. Adams comes with another similar book. He calls it "America's Economic Supremacy." It is written in six chapters, the names of which point unerringly to the line of thought of the author. Their subjects are, the Spanish war and the equilibrium of the world; the new struggle for life among the nations; England's decadence in the West Indies; natural selection in literature; the decay of England; Russia's interest in China. Mr. Adams points to the fact that the Spanish war, was but an incident in a long series of events, which when taken together go to make those revolutions "wherein civilizations pass from old to new conditions." The last such revolution ended with Waterloo, and resulted in transferring the "economic center of the civilized world" from Holland, to England. This Spanish war is not yet ended, in the sense that it is an evolutionary, or revolutionary factor; but Mr. Adams expects it to go on, for it

lies entirely outside of all human power, and he expects, in truth I may say, that he desires and believes that the economic center of the world will be brought across the Atlantic, to America. He believes, and supports his belief, with evidence that this transference has now begun. The second chapter, on the struggle for life among nations is really a contest for the possession of markets for the absorbing of surplus manufactures. The third chapter shows how England's decadence in the West Indies, began when Germany demonetized silver, in 1870; and when that same nation developed the beet sugar industry, following that same period. These changes transferred political and financial power from rural to urban constituencies, and the "industrial" element is now preponderating. The fourth chapter "natural selection in literature," seems foreign to the subject; but it shows this evolution from the military, to the industrial impulse, by adroit illustrations drawn from Sir Walter Scott, and Charles Dickens, forming one of the most interesting chapters in the book. The chapter on the decay of England is very elaborate, rising from the more minute details, to movements of great

magnitude. The last chapter points out the precise thing for which the nations are now struggling in China, and why they want it, and the part which he thinks America should play; Mr. Adams desires an Anglo-Saxon alliance, and he believes it inevitable that the United States must act heavily in the far east; and he believes that while the United States is now mistress of the situation, it is well to realize that safety lies in being armed and organized against all emergencies. It is mild to say that this book is of the profoundest interest to men who think. (Price \$1.25) published by the Macmillan Company, New York City.

Studies of Shakespeare for Children.

Among the books upon the list published by Thomas Nelson & Sons are two entitled "Shakespeare's Stories Simply Told," written by Mary Seymour. One volume consisting of the comedies; the other, of the tragedies, and historical plays, of William Shakespeare. So profoundly im-

pressed has the writer been with the "Tales from Shakespeare," designed for the use of young persons, which "Charles and Miss Lamb" wrote, that he was curious to discover the cause for the existence of these two new volumes, designedly written for the same purpose. It looks at first almost like an act of temerity to follow the work of Charles and Mary Lamb; but the more closely one examines the work the more surely the appearance of temerity will cease. No educated person will dispute the proposition that in the study, or understanding of literature, no single author approaches Shakespeare in importance; one might almost go so far as to affirm, that in case the proper study of mankind is man, no other field is so wide, and broad, as are the plays of Shakespeare in which to pursue this study. The greatness of these plays is entirely incomprehensible to immature minds. A child may read the Merchant of Venice, with real delight; it is the story that delights; the grand-

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father, or grandmother of the child will read the Merchant of Venice with greater delight: it is the philosophy of life, which now they can understand, that delights them. Mary Seymour's effort then was to so construct her stories, that very young children, could not only read, but could understand, and actually learn something of the human character by the reading of the stories. Her work compared with the work of the Lambs, is in the highest degree creditable, and it is *more* comprehensive. The Lambs told twenty stories: Miss Seymour has told thirty-four; thus she has covered the works of Shakespeare. There is indeed, in one very important respect, a very great improvement made by Miss Seymour over the work of the Lambs: her quotations are more clearly indicated as being the words of Shakespeare. In the work of the Lambs these quotations are so presented, that they appear to be the words of the Lambs themselves. For specifications note the use of "I know a bank

whereon the wild thyme grows" (Lamb's Tales, Bohn's ed. p. 22) and compare with Miss Seymour's (page 88). Again, from the Merchant of Venice, "The quality of mercy is not strained" (Lamb's Tales, Bohn's ed. p. 115 and compare with Miss Seymour (page 78.) By this clear distinction the minds of young readers will not become confused, and misunderstand the work of the very author concerning whom they are trying to learn something. Miss Seymour's looks are positively admirable for use in the schools, and their study should begin early and be long continued.

Either book sent post paid by Thomas Nelson & Sons, East 18th St., New York City. Price \$1.25 each.

It is related (Matthew 2. 16) that Herod went forth and slew all the children in Bethlehem from two years old and under. It was the slaughter of the innocents—let me relate the story of the slaughter of the innocents here in Rhode Island in the full lights of the

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nineteenth century, by order, not of Herod, but of the medically educated men. The death rate among children under five years of age by erysipelas recorded by the State Board of Health since the organization of this Board is positively astounding. The Board was established in 1853. The following table shows the deaths by this disease by such children in periods of ten years:

1853-1862 there were 122 deaths

1863-1872 there were 173 deaths

1873-1882 there were 218 deaths

1883-1892 there were 70 deaths

Laws enforcing, or at first suggesting, vaccination as a preventive against small pox were enacted here in 1845, or went into effect that year; these laws were gradually strengthened under the impulse of the Board of Health, until they culminated early in the year 1881 by a law *compelling* vaccination before admission to the public schools. Then came the terrible figures 213 deaths among children, under 5 years by erysipelas. These children were all vaccinated with hu-

man virus. Virus from cows then came into use, and the number of deaths fell in the succeeding ten years to 70. That these deaths were practically the result of this vaccination, no intelligent man can have a reasonable doubt. But what must be thought of medical men, who will not only tolerate, but actually practice such a course: actually seeking, and too often obtaining, the backing of laws, forcing us into submission. The sole result to men of this manipulation of the laws by this State Board of Health has been a constantly increasing death rate. Ought these men to be given laws forcing us to submit our children, and ourselves, to such murderous processes. More than three centuries ago the most effective means used by the Borgias in "reducing" the population was the prick of a needle. The death rate from diphtheria, in case the Board of Health's reports can be trusted, were quadrupled from 1867 to 1887; and yet this

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is a disease for the extermination of which, the General Assembly, has given this Board of Health many thousands of dollars. Why longer waste this money? In the case of erysipelas above cited, it is precisely what happened in England. Complaints were made in Parliament of "Child Slaughter" (Pearce (Dr.) Vital Statistics, London, 1882, p. 134.) Again same authority (pp. 161-162 "let me direct your attention to the sad increase of infantile erysipelas is now an infantile disease; it must be noted that erysipelatous symptoms are the recognized effects of proper vaccination; the connection, therefore, between Vaccination and Erysipelas is established."

The importance of the Chinese question to the American people is surely indicated by the fact that the publishers of the *Century*, for October, have included four articles upon these people and their conditions, and institutions. Never were the Ameri-

can people in need of wiser and more honest statesmen than now. No merely selfish politicians, holding office in order to squeeze money from the poor will fill the bill. One of the articles concerning the Chinese question is by Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister at Washington. It is exceedingly bright and most timely.

The editorial paragraph in the *Journal* on Monday last, concerning the sufferings of the families of coal miners, now on strike, is simply damnable; cold-blooded inhumanity, after a highway robbery has been done; it is a disgrace to New England journalism.

The October *Review of Reviews*, is a superb number; but the finest thing about it is its fairness in presenting political views. Among its papers is one by E. M. Shepard upon the Philippine question; the editor says: Mr. Edward M. Shepard, who is distinctly

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sympathetic with Mr. Bryan on the issue of "imperialism," outlines "The practical Bryan Policy for the Philippines" in a paper which will attract the more attention because its positions are almost the exact reverse of those taken by the *Review* editorially in its September number.

On the 26th of September, 1899, the New York Evening Post printed an editorial with the heading, "Judgeships for Cash," thus beginning: "It is difficult to comment with the respect due to the Bench upon the remarkable exhibition which was made before the Mazet Committee yesterday. One after another, eleven judges of our Supreme Court took the witnesses chair and told how much money they had paid down in cash in return for a nomination; the prices ranging from \$3,500 to \$10,000.

On the 4th inst, the same paper, in commenting upon the displacement of Judge Patterson, of the Supreme

Court, and the substitution of one John Whalen, the *Post* condemns, but not too strongly, the packing of Court benches by political parties, or individuals, for their private ends against the community. It says: "This second assault of Croker's upon the bench is also more serious than the first in another way. Not only does he propose to give a judgeship to a man only because that man is a personal favorite, but this favorite is conspicuously unfit for the place, Mr. Whalen is a lawyer of only moderate ability, whose prominence in his profession is solely due to his prominence in Tammany. We have had nothing in the rule of the city by Tammany which is more alarming than this latest performance of Croker's. People long ago became habituated to the treatment of all so-called political offices purely as spoils for the dominant organization in Tammany for the days when the bench was corrupted

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- Chinese Stories for boys and girls, and Chinese Wisdom, for old and young. Translated and edited by Arthur E. Moule. London: 1880. It has ten fac-simile engravings; a book full of curious interest, entirely out of print 75c.

by Tweed, whether under Kelly or Croker, until two years ago, the judgeships have been treated in a different fashion. We are now threatened with a change of the most serious character. The deposition of Daly was enough to arouse apprehension, but the elevation of Whalen would be far more alarming. It would be a public proclamation to the legal profession that the only pathway to the bench is through the favor of the boss. It would be a notice to the whole people that the courts are absolutely controlled by Tammany, and that all pretence of non-partisanship in the administration of justice is abandoned. It would be a demonstration that the bench is becoming a mere appanage of an unscrupulous political organization in a great metropolis, where respect for the law cannot long survive the loss of confidence in those who administer it. There ought to be an uprising of the

community against the outrage which is threatened."

Is there not precisely this danger now existing here in Rhode Island?; what influence placed John T. Blodgett upon the bench; and how will it be possible for him to act fairly between man and man; look back at his political record; how is it different from Whalen's? and yet observe how the *Journal* here treated the Case. Here is how it looked at Croker's act: "He has been forced to abandon his intention of forcing Mr. Whalen upon the Supreme Court bench; this second assault upon the integrity of the courts threatened to provoke a tumult before which the boss shrunk." Here, this *Journal* assists every rich, and interested interest, to place its own judges upon the bench.

The logical outcome of the recent decision of the R. I. Supreme Court, affirming the right of the General Assembly to exempt such individuals as it sees useful to it, from taxation, has been followed by the exemption of the Lonsdale Company, by the Town Council of Cumberland.

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It was exactly a century ago, this month, that the public schools here were first started.

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Beecher Stowe, with twenty-seven illustrations on wood by George Cruikshank, Esq. 12 mo.

London, 1852.....\$10.00

In February, 1897, at Libbie's booksale of a Private Library, a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin, London 1853, was sold as being "the first English illustrated edition," for \$8.50. Here is one printed a year earlier.

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SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 22

The Microbe of Health.

Microbes, are they inherently pathogenic? Such is the title of an article in the September *Westminster Review*, written by Maurice L. Johnson. The word pathogenic means, disease producing. The article is a summarization of the recent work of most patient, and learned English physicians done in the investigation of the question. In direct language does the Klabs-Loeffler bacillus produce diphtheria; or, does the tubercle bacillus produce tuberculosis. A decided negative is the answer to both questions. The paper which resulted from the most profound studies, and an array of facts absolutely invincible was the work of Dr. George Granville Bantock. He says after resting his opinion upon a great mass of evidence in the forms of facts. "I claim then to have shown that the poison of variola, vaccina, and syphilis, are not, and cannot be the product of a bacillus; the Loeffler's bacillus is not a constant, and therefore cannot be the essential element for the production of an attack of diphtheria; that the essential element in a case of gonorrhoea is not the gonococcus; that the essential element in a case of typhoid fever is not the bacillus typhosus; that this bacillus cannot live but a few hours in ordinary sewage; that not a single specimen of this bacillus has ever been discovered in sewer air, and hence that typhoid fever cannot be attributed to it because of its germs; that in the cases of the epidemics at Maidstone, and Kings Lynn

there exists no proof of the contamination of the water by typhoidal matter, as indicated by the presence of the bacillus typhosus; that there is *no evidence worthy of the name*; that tuberculosis is due to the ravages of the tubercle bacillus; that the comma bacillus cannot be regarded as the essential element in an attack of cholera and the same can be said of the plague, and its special bacillus; of the bacillus coli the late Prof. Kautback showed that this organism is a natural inhabitant of the digestive track, and that the absence, or the reduction in number of it (in this track must be a departure from perfect health; that the so-called pathogenic micro-organisms are constantly found under conditions consistent with perfect health, and that in more than one notable instance they not only appear to exert, and to actually exert a beneficial influence. All these things, which are facts (and not opinions) capable of demonstration and of proof, go to show that the modern doctrine of bacteriology is a gigantic mistake; that we are already at the parting of the ways; and that it is safe to predict that ere long it will come to be recognized that these various bacilli play a beneficent role in the economy of nature." Another English medical authority, Dr. Foster Palmer, "declares that the pathogenic microbe is powerless to cause disease in a healthy organism." Dr. Palmer thus continues, "the constant association of famine with pestilence are indication that the pathological effects of starvation are, in many

cases the determining causes of the excessive incidence of epidemics."

"The only possible conclusion we can arrive at in view of the consensus of evidence, and opinion of bacteriologists is that none of the micro-organic germs which have been regarded as the essential cause of different specific diseases have any radical relation to such diseases, but, through being taken from subjects who were affected with the disease, they unavoidably partook of the pathogenic conditions of the system which evolved them, and the affective properties which would communicate it to healthy organisms; but in his impeachment of luxury, vice, and demoralisation as the supreme factors in predisposing to zymotic diseases; (which are produced by the principle of fermentation) this representative of advanced medical bacteriology (Dr. Palmer) strongly endorses the opinion always held and proclaimed by idealists and moral reformers that physical order centers upon moral order as a pivot; that physical health and perfection are not independent of but contingent upon obedience to the intuitive monitions of moral consciousness all sanitation then must have its source in and conform to

moral intuition fused in the light of an educated reason."

As a result of belief in this gigantic humbug "a system of medication has become popular with a section of the medical faculty under the name serum therapeutics, which consists in preparing essences, or "anti-toxins" as they are called from the serum of the blood of animals, which animals have first been inoculated with a particular disease."

Concerning Silver.

Lord Northbrook, for many years Governor of the Bank of England, said, in 1898, "the whole scheme of placing India upon a gold basis, must prove abortive; but if successful only so far as gold could be forced upon the people, it would cause dissatisfaction, and perhaps disaffection; and all gold using countries a strain on their gold reserves."

Mr. R. G. Hazard said (1899) "India hitherto using the greatest mass of silver as money of all the nations is about to take her place among the gold standard nations, and why? Because it is found against her interests to use any other; because her trade would suffer."

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TRANSACTS
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BUSINESS.

Now see the result, set forth by the *New York Times*—Financial—from London, 8th October, 1900:

You (the Americans,) are intercepting the gold which will not come here from Australia, and we are getting none or next to none from South Africa.

India is, singularly enough our only stand-by, and the failure of the attempt to set up a gold currency in that country as a corollary to the decreed gold standard is becoming every week more conspicuous. All the earmarked gold that the Simla Government bought in London and asked the Bank of England to put to one side as a part of a reserve against its paper money circulating in India has been released again, and now £500,000, the product of Indian gold mines, which had been intercepted by the same Government, is on its way home to buy silver. Indian mints are so busy coining silver rupees that they have been compelled to stop the production of the British trade dollar, which has for some years back been forced upon the Further East in order to supplant the Mexican dollar.

This source of gold supply, however, must soon dry up, and there is not a market at present able to come

to our assistance or willing to do so on the current terms.

In this light, what must the South country gentleman think of his prognostication. It was neither more nor less than a good illustration of downright ignorance. Never was a greater crime perpetrated upon any people than was this in India.

In his recent address to Cotton Manufacturers, President D. M. Thompson spoke these words:

"I can conceive the full measure of advantage to the silver mine owners in his proposition of a parity of silver to gold in the ratio of 16 to 1, but I cannot comprehend the action of the millions of those who, in the support of this policy, yield their consent to the acceptance of a depreciated currency in payment of their services at the rate of 40 cents upon the dollar."

One must tread lightly when approaching so wise a man as President Thompson; nevertheless Book Notes ventures the republication of the following note, from the *Springfield Republican*, and a part of the *Republican's* answer:

To the Editor of *The Republican*:—

I note on *The Republican*. It dis-

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cusses questions in such calm and temperate mood as to command my admiration. I much desire a dissection in its columns of a certain phase of the free coinage discussion, so prevalent. In your issue of yesterday you use the term "50-cent dollar" in such a way as to give rise to the suspicion that you countenance its use to denote the silver dollar.

Is that fair? Is it not calculated to mislead the unwary? I ask for information. The partisan sheets and money organs use the term, but, then, their object is to mislead. No so with *The Republican*, I take it. The bullion value of a silver dollar expressed in gold is about 50 cents. Now, supposing a law passed authorizing free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, what would then be its value? Or, putting it in another way, if, when silver is demonetized the value is 50 cents, what would be its value if it were re-monetized?

It seems to me that it would take a very smart advance—go a long way toward closing the gap between it and gold. For, supposing gold to be demonetized, to what point would that fall? the supply is estimated to be equal to 40-years' demand for the arts, I am informed. If I am right in

this contention, is it not misleading to tell unthinking people that they would be paid in 50-cent dollars in case of free coinage? If I am not wherein am I unsound in my reasoning?

I sincerely hope *The Republican* has space for a short discussion of this point. I do not favor free coinage, but do favor straightforward arguments that will pass current, and I do not see how the one mentioned can fill this requirement. I shall put great weight upon your decision in the matter if you have space for same.

George B. COMEN.

Lowell, September 29, 1860.

THE REPUBLICAN'S ANSWER.

Quite possibly a good many people, and not a few of them passing as ordinarily intelligent men, have supposed the so-called 50-cent dollar of the free silver regime would be a coin actually of about the weight and size of the present 50-cent piece. And in that case it would be misleading in a way to speak of the silver dollar as a 50-cent dollar under free coinage. What is meant, of course, is that, valued as bullion in gold, it is worth 50 cents. It would most certainly be worth more than that in gold if the mints were opened to silver on the

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same terms as to gold at the 16 to 1 ratio. The price of silver in gold would rise materially, the price of gold in silver would fall materially. Extreme bimetalists have held that the two metals would come together at the 16 to 1 ratio on the opening of the United States mints alone; we admit that they would approach each other to a considerable extent—quite likely so far as to make the silver in the silver dollar worth 75 to 80 cents in gold, but we question most decidedly the soundness of the prediction that the two dollars would go to a parity one with the other. The addition of one other considerable nation to the scheme, England or France or Germany, might effect this result, but in all human probability not the United States alone.

In the light of such statements, what must any intelligent man think of Mr. D. M. Thompson's nonsense.

The State Board of Health has for years been given (\$1000.00) one thousand dollars each year with which to "control" tuberculosis. About the only thing so far controlled has been 488 cows killed in 1899; and 3315. Twenty cows, killed from 1892-1899 inclusive. Twenty thousand dollars of

the people's money was invested, mostly in these dead cows. About how long is this stupendous folly to go on; every man, or woman, who has a useless cow sees at once the State Board. If the cow is ordered killed a valuation is made, one-half of which valuation is paid out of the State Treasury. There were nearly 300 cows killed during the first six months of the year. The average value is given at \$38.50 in Jan.; \$37.12 in Feb.; \$36.78 in Mch.; \$36.62 in April; \$35.08 in May; and \$37.70 in June. One would not have believed that the average value of cows in Rhode Island was any approximation to such a value; this impression is much strengthened by the figure given on page 53 of the Report of the State Board of Agriculture thus "Average Price (for cows) \$30.00."

The semi-annual meeting of the N. E. Cotton Manufacturers' Association was held at Washington, D. C., 16th October. The President of the Association delivered an address, and this is in part what he said: "Recent experience with the Democratic policy and a Democratic administration, attended by the horrors of financial ruin, the wreck of fortunes, the un-

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employed labor, the reduction of wages, the tax upon charity, the untold sufferings of the wives and children of the unemployed, the exhaustion of capital and the losses of more than \$10,000,000,000 through suspended production are memories of a past which should suffice for more than one generation. This was doubtless said by the distinguished gentleman to illustrate the aptness of Mr. R. G. Hazard's "*resplendent bubble of our present prosperity*," or did Mr. Thompson (D. M.) intend to give emphasis to the great claims of business prosperity made by the supporters of Mr. Hanna, and Mr. McKinley; if the latter, it was merely a work of super-erogation, for the unprecedented failures, the closing of cotton mills and the coal miners' strike all show the signs of "our present prosperity." Mr. Thompson is a gentleman of great intellectual force, and so too it is with Mr. Hazard, to use his own simile, they "are like tops newly spun."

The mosquito experiments, and the "conclusions" to which certain physicians have arrived as the story is told in the newspapers, by one Rene Bache is unadulterated twaddle. The experiments told by two English phy-

sicians, along the banks of the Tiber, in the marshes, is unworthy of a moment's consideration by intelligent men. It is simply Sunday newspaper stuff, which like the "germ theory," and the "serum nonsense" only goes to show the depth of ignorance among a certain class of "Doctors."

The *Journal* is making a sensational display of the discovery of the illegal introduction of Text Books into the schools just as if it was anything unusual. The writer exposed the same swindle years ago. Leach's Speller was used for years and millions of copies sold here. It was never legally introduced, but was quietly slipped in. It was the same way with Greene's Grammar; at least three of his Grammars were quietly slipped in without reference to action by the school committee. In very truth there was never a day, while Mr. Greene, and Mr. Leach were connected with the Providence schools during which they were not scheming for a personal profit out of the Text Books, and both using their official positions to accomplish it. Mr. Hunter C. White and Mr. Gilbert E. Whittemore were then both employed by publishers as agents to push the introduction of school text books.

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Wyatt's Practical Register in chancery, with modern cases. London 1800 (one of the scarcest of law books). \$3.00
Stevens' Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan. 2 vols. 1841. Both first editions, with splendid impressions of the engravings from Mr. Catherwood's drawings; both of great rarity and both in fine condition. Price, \$10.00
The writer has discovered in his own possession, nine copies of "Shepherd" Tom Hazard's *Jonny Cake Letters*, one of the writer's own publications and supposed by him to have been long "out of print." These nine copies have been sewed, in two parts, uncut, and will be sold at \$3.00 per set. No department shop will have them.

Is it to be supposed that these gentlemen have forgotten their calling? There are now, as there was when Leach, and Greene performed their antics, numbers of respectable men, in the school committee, but these men never interfered with "respectable" corruption. In truth when the writer made his charges which could not be overthrown, the school committee ordered an investigation, not of the charges, but of the present writer, and two lawyers were employed to "scare" him. But he will not "scare." Corruption has lain at the base of school management here since the day when Nathan Bishop left it, and Samuel S. Greene came into it.

A most valuable discovery has just been made at Kingston. It is a hitherto unknown quarry of granite, in every way equal to the famous West-erly quarry. It is about half a mile southwest of the village at Kingston Hill. It was discovered by boring a well.

The most learned Doctors have discovered, that whenever you see a night flying mosquito with a feather sticking perpendicular from the tail end of the 'varmint,' he is malignant.

Soon we shall doubtless here Dr. Chapin rehearsing the song of Nanki Pooh:
"Go,—leave thy deadly work undone
Away, away, ill favored one."

If there is any publication other than BOOK NOTES, of a similar character, published in Rhode Island, which is not subsidized by the dominant political party, the writer would like to discover the name it bears. Let him who seeks information consult the State Auditor's Report for 1890. What effect these subsidies have in muzzling those who receive the money is the conundrum. How many men will conveniently forget to tell the truth when their money purses are in danger of collapse.

The following sentence, taken from a school book now in use in the Providence High School, was given to the children to translate into French: "Jane has seen the same man as you." Such a book is not fit to be used in a nominally English speaking school. Since the text book question is just now under sensational discussion, why not endeavor to discover who has any pecuniary interest in the introduction of such a text book.

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- A Century of Education—being a concise history of the Rise and Progress of the Public Schools in the City of Providence, by E. M. Stone—8 vo. 1876.....\$1.00

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- My own publication. The entire edition cremated; now of excessive rarity, and by no means a weak or silly book, as "Bill" Blodgett tried to make men think.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, with twenty-seven illustrations on wood by George Cruikshank, Esq. 12 mo. London. 1852.....\$10.00
- In February, 1897, at Libbie's booksale of a Private Library, a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin, London 1853, was sold as being "the first English illustrated edition," for \$8.50. Here is one printed a year earlier.

Nowadays every business man keeps a bank account. Those who don't tempt the vicious and invite anxiety and trouble.

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Wilson's American Ornithology, with notes by Jardine, to which is added a Synopsis of American Birds, including those discovered by Bonaparte, Audobon, Nuttall, Richardson and T. M. Brewer. 8vo. Boston: 1890. Cloth..... \$10.

This copy has Jefferson Davis's autograph written March 19th, 1845, on the title page. 300 copper plates of birds, besides many wood cut.

A Spelling Dictionary of the English Language on a new plan (for the use of young gentlemen.

A book now happily quite uncommon fell into the hands of the writer and is now for sale by him. "Frauds of Papal Ecclesiastics" is the name of it, and written, so the title reads by "G. D. Emerline, formerly a Roman Priest." The author was Gabriel d'Emilliane see Brunet Manuel, v2, p908. It, according to Brunet, was first published in the English language in 1691; but Brunet gives as first ed., the French edition of 1693. Both were "anonymous." Price, \$1.25. It has a scandalous illustration, but beautifully engraved.

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Deborah Sampson, the woman who, in 1781, enlisted as a Continental soldier, and served, nearly three years, with an excellent record. This "life" was published at Dedham in 1797. It was reprinted in 1806, a limited edition of 250 copies, of which number the copy now offered is No. 90. It has the admirable historical introduction of John A. Vinton. Sm. 4to. uncut.....\$3.50

Alden Bradford's History of Massachusetts for two Hundred Years, 1620-1820. Sm. bds. uncut, Boston, 1835.....\$2.00

Burton (W. E.) Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor containing choice and characteristic selections from the writings of the most eminent humorists of America Ireland, Scotland and England, with 24 portraits, and many hundreds of wood engravings. 2 v. 8 vo. cloth.....\$5.00

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VOL. 17
No. 23

The interest attaching to any notable contribution to Rhode Island's musical literature, attends the recent successful production of a new Mass in G, by Mr. Alexander McCabe of this city; although in this case the composition is eminently able to stand upon its own merits, which have compelled the admiration of critics entirely impartial, as well as of those most concerned with it as a Rhode Island production. Both have praised the dignified and fitting character of its themes, the strength of its harmony, the effectiveness of its orchestration, and the technical skill evinced by the entire work. Especially well received are the brilliant and powerful Gloria, and the elaborate treatment of the Credo, yet the quiet beauty of the final Agnus Dei loses nothing by comparison with these striking movements. Very significant as to the musical value of the Mass, is the fact that it is to be sung at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Boston, at the wish and under the direction of its famous organist, Mr. George E. Whiting, who considers Mr. McCabe's Mass "of sufficient interest for production in any church or cathedral." It will also be repeated at the Christmas service at the Church of the Immacu-

late Conception here, of which Mr. McCabe is organist; although on a less elaborate scale than on the occasion of its first production, the dedication of the Church of the Holy Name.
M. D. E.

Miss Helen C. Putnam, M. D., is a physician practicing here in Providence. Not very long since this lady wrote a very effective essay on the necessity of medical supervision of school gymnastics. The term "medical" was not quite the idea she attempted to convey, but a correct physiological muscular development was what she urged, as the best backing for a healthy mental outcome. Changing political conditions have engendered new evils some of which are of portentous magnitude. People have flocked into cities. School vacations have been greatly lengthened. Ten weeks in summer many thousands of children are thrown into the streets to absorb, as Dr. Putnam puts it, "influences of the worst streets for children living upon them." These influences are shown by the increase of arrests of children for petty crime. Such is the outcome of the long summer vacations in cities. To amuse the children, or at least to supply the

purpose of caring for children in these vacations, vacation schools have been devised. No books are used, nor special studies taught. The attendance is voluntary, hence the work must be such as those children like, or they will not come—follow the lines of least resistance is the law of the teacher. They are a species of "object" teaching, tending to supplement the regular schools. Dr. Putnam closes her essay with a few most suggestive thoughts. "How does free public education train for self-government?" * * * "Primary and grammar grades are social and moral, as well as intellectual seed times; in them the child, fitting for membership in a self-governing community, is trained to obey an autocrat." * * * "The development of reasoning powers, particularly of social conduct is wholly neglected." * * * "Vacation schools are experimenting to harmonize conditions of school life with Democratic government." These certainly are very brave, even bold

words, and they are essentially true. They show clearly the danger to the state imminent from the management into which schools everywhere in large cities have fallen. A knowledge of conditions in the Boston schools is enough to make a man shudder. Dr. Putnam's essay was read before the American Academy of Medicine, at Atlantic City, 2 June, 1900, and printed in the Bulletin of the Academy in October of the present year.

The recent sales of estates on Broadway have all indicated an immense decline in values. The Spicer house, costing \$32,500 selling for \$11,000; nearly opposite an estate costing \$13,000 for \$5000; and below, a lot for .75 cents per foot, which has been long held at \$2.60. We have been told that it was because the section was becoming unpopular, and that all respectable people were going "east." So now comes the sale of the Lamb estate on the "East" Side which cost \$200,000, and sold for

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\$16,000. The Steere land on Benefit street at 25 cents per foot, also on the East Side near Benevolent street. Logic is Logic gentlemen. There is a cause why these things are so. They are not sectional, but universal. It is because Congress threw away one-half our money, leaving out debts at their face value.

A writer admitted to the pages of the *Westminster Review*, for October, thus writes: "Our unjust taxes rob the workers of the greatest part of their productions; and at the same time prevents their free access to the markets of the world." In the light of such conditions in England look squarely at a manufacturing concern here in Providence making men pay for a sewing machine just twice as much money as the company sells the same machinery all over Europe.

A "country" newspaper published in Rhode Island prints this excellent paragraph in a recent issue:

"A few of the wise ones are placing some of their hard-earned dollars in homes for their families. How much more commendable is this than to speculate in stocks or other fluctuating securities that the family may never derive a dollar's income from? Every man should own his own home in America."

Nothing could be better—but look at the facts here in Providence. The percentage of depositors in Savings Banks has steadily declined since 1870 and the percentage of those owning homes here in Providence has also steadily fallen since 1873. Will this "country" newspaper give its readers the cause for these extraordinary and sinister events?

There came to us a beautifully printed pamphlet written by Mr. Robert Grieve entitled, "The Commercial Opportunities and Possibilities of Providence" printed by the Journal of Commerce Co., which the company begs us to accept, "as a specimen of

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Printing." Mr. Grieve writes pleasantly and from a "property" point of view, innocently, but he touches the corroding ulcer upon the development of Rhode Island commerce with insulated gloves. Thought is like lightning, and "steel" pens make as efficient conductors for the first, as steel points do for the last.

The *Saturday Evening Post* published weekly by the Curtis Publishing Company has been reduced in price from \$2.50 to \$1.00 per year—52 numbers—and notwithstanding the great reduction the quality is still quite equal to its former plane. To improve the quality and at the same time lower the price of a publication, two things are necessary—a great circulation and the best machinery that human ingenuity can devise. The first has been achieved, for *The Saturday Evening Post* has a weekly circulation of a quarter of a million, and new subscriptions are coming in at the rate of a thousand a day. Again,

its ten new presses have just been installed in its new eight-story building, which, together with its old facilities, give it the largest and most complete periodical plant in the world.

In the light of the Alvord robbery of the First National Bank in New York City of \$700,000, in what consists the value of a Government examination. Had any small concern managed its affairs in the way this bank managed, it would have been the laughing stock of every body, except the stockholders. It was a disgrace to common business intelligence. Very wise men seem to be selected to manage these very large institutions. Three quarters of a million stolen, and nobody knows when. Mr. Alvord's transaction is open to curious fancies.

The Hall of Fame for great Americans, which has been given to New York University, and concerning which so much misinformation has

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got into the new-paper press, is the subject of an authoritative article by Chancellor MacCracken in the November *Review of Reviews*. The whole scheme of selection of candidates for this American Valhalla is described in this article, a careful reading of which should remove many misconceptions. Portraits are presented of all the 29 famous Americans chosen on October 10-12 for commemoration in the Hall of Fame, and a view of the edifice itself is given. In spite of all that, the scheme is a nonsensical humbug.

With the November number the *Century* begins its thirty-first year and with this number it begins a year of romance. Apart from fiction the number is of interest such as the beginning of a group of papers on Daniel Webster by J. B. McMaster, illustrated with portraits, etc.; the second of Bishop Potter's articles on the East, this being on the Philippines; 'Our Schools from the Stage,' plain-

spoken paper by the veteran dramatist Bronson Howard, with illustrations, and a paper on 'The New York Zoological Park,' by its director, Dr. W. T. Hornaday, beautifully illustrated.

In his recent book 'America's Economic Supremacy,' Mr. Brooks Adams makes this statement: "After the war of 1870, Germany demonetized silver, and a contraction of the currency followed which depressed prices universally, but especially those of agricultural products," (p. 148). The word "universally" is here used in two senses; first it means not alone in Germany, but everywhere; and, second, it means prices of everything to which a price, in terms of money, is fixed. Continuing Mr. Adams says, English farmers proved unable to cope with the situation, and the estates went out of cultivation, and the United Kingdom became dependent upon other nations for its chief supplies of food; had this been all, the

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result might not have been serious, for had the decline in agriculture been compensated by an advance in industries, the loss in one direction might have been balanced by gain in another; but such was not the case; at the very moment when agriculture collapsed the productive energy of the people showed symptoms of decay." Such was the effect in England of the demonetization of silver by Germany in 1870.

Men throw up their hands in apparent horror at the idea of "unlimited" coinage of silver, seeing in their imagination ship loads coming into this country to be stamped into 40-cent dollars. Can there be a *limited* coinage of any metal which is to be used as money. In case of a limited coinage, what effect upon the face value of *that* coined, will that not coined, but used only as a commodity, have. At present the entire world uses silver as money of some kind; and the entire world is just now depend-

ant upon these United States for a supply. Where are outside countries to get the metal, by shiploads, to bring to us to be coined?

The anti-imperialist proposition killed Bryan, and has forever killed the Democratic party. Hereafter the power of money in government affairs will rule, called by whatever name you please. The people of this country desire control of all islands which have fallen into our hands; the expansion idea is predominant. Silver, at any rate, had little to do with the question; that issue was killed in 1896. Senator Hanna is already suggested to succeed Mr. McKinley, and the course is open to the Hanna-Payne shipping bill. What do men, who, for years, submit to laws obliging them to pay \$50.00 for American goods which every outside nation buys for \$25.00, care about the robbery by American laws of the Porto Ricans.

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Stevens' Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan. 2 vols. 1841. Both first editions, with splendid impressions of the engravings from Mr. Catherwood's drawings; both of great rarity and both in fine condition. Price, \$10.00
The writer has discovered in his own possession, *nine* copies of "Shepherd" Tom Hazard's *Jonny Cakes Letters*, one of the writer's own publications and supposed by him to have been long "out of print." These *nine* copies have been sewed, in two parts, uncut, and will be sold at \$3.00 per set. No department shop will have them.

jockeys, in Roger Williams Park, is an indefensible wrong; but it is quite as defensible as the annual use of \$20,000 of the people's money to supply novels for a few only of these people to waste time in reading; the whole influence of a race-horse track is corrupt and corruptive; it is precisely the same with modern fiction.

There is a little publication, by George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, issued in London in 1750 which seems to have escaped the attention of men. It is entitled "Maxims Concerning Patriotism." There are forty-two (42) of these maxims of which the two following are specimens: "The knave makes the public subservient to his private interest." Again: "A Patriot will never barter the public money for his private gain." It would be well to cut these maxims over the entrances to two halls in the new State House.

A neighbor's child came into the sanctum where the writer sometimes writes exclaiming "What is this!! A Library!! Who takes books out of it?" The writer endeavored to explain the use of the wonderful thing which the child had seen; that it was a collection of historical books for

study, and for reference; books, not circulated, merely used. "Well," came back the child, "how do you get any money out of it?" And the writer could not answer.

The "prosperity" issue was perfectly clear. The commercial agencies report for the nine months of the current year 7,554 failures in business—an increase of 1,000 above the number for the same period last year. If that does not show "prosperity" what does it show. My illustrious contemporary, the Journal, editorially writes of these facts as "being particularly pleasing," in that they indicate "no deplorable situation in business." Certainly not. It must have been the great general prosperity that did the business.

The importance of the Chinese question to the American people is surely indicated by the fact that the publishers of the *Century*, for October, have included four articles upon these people and their conditions, and institutions. Never were the American people in need of wiser and more honest statesmen than now. No merely selfish politicians, holding office in order to squeeze money from the poor will fill the bill.

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 My own publication. The entire edition cremated; now of excessive rarity, and by no means a weak or silly book, as "Bill" Blodgett tried to make men think.
 Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, with twenty-seven illustrations on wood by George Cruikshank, Esq. 12 mo. London, 1852.\$10.00
 In February, 1857, at Libbie's booksale of a Private Library, a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin, London 1853, was sold as being "the first English illustrated edition," for \$8.50. Here is one printed a year earlier.

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Wilson's American Ornithology, with notes by Jardine, to which is added a Synopsis of American Birds, including those discovered by Bonaparte, Audobon, Nuttall, Richardson and T. M. Brewer. 8vo. Boston: 1840. Cloth.....\$10.

This copy has Jefferson Davis's autograph, written March 19th, 1845, on the title page. 300 copper plates of birds, besides many wood cuts.

A Spelling Dictionary of the English Language on a new plan (for the use of young gentlemen, ladies and foreigners), 48mo. London, 1770.....\$1.00

(Dedicated to the parents, school masters and governesses of Great Britain by John Newbury, the author.)

A book now happily quite uncommon fell into the hands of the writer and is now for sale by him, "Frauds of Papal Ecclesiastics" is the name of it, and written, so the title reads by "G. D. Emerline, formerly a Roman Priest." The author was Gabriel d'Emiliane see Brunet, Manuel, v2, p968. It, according to Brunet, was first published in the English language in 1691;

but Brunet gives as first also, the French edition of 1693. Both were "anonyme." Price, \$1.25. It has a scandalous illustration, but beautifully engraved.

Deborah Sampson, the woman who, in 1781, enlisted as a Continental soldier, and served, nearly three years, with an excellent record. This "life" was published at Dedham in 1797. It was reprinted in 1866, a limited edition of 250 copies, of which number the copy now offered is No. 90. It has the admirable historical introduction of John A. Vinton. Sm. 4to. uncut.....\$3.50

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VOL. 17
No. 24

The writer of BOOK NOTES will review the two decisions of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court of this State in the Tax Exemption cases from East Providence. He will state the cases; the action of the court; the organization of the Colonial Government under both charters; the history of tax exemptions for two centuries; the origin of the Declaration of Rights, now the foundation of the Constitution of this State; the binding force of that Declaration upon the court; and an analysis of the two decisions. The review will contain about—forty pages—and the writer desires those interested to assist in the printing, and in circulating 10,000 or 20,000 copies. The entire paper will be printed complete in a single issue.

The Boston *Herald*, which during the election talked Bryan, but urged the election of McKinley, being a sort of political Hoar, printed the following editorials on the 16th inst., showing the results of its advice:

ELECTION CONSEQUENCES.

There are some consequences of the election which are not full of joyousness to the people at large. The meat trust has advanced the wholesale price of beef one cent a pound, which means an advance of from three to five cents for the consumers. This will make some difference in the quality of the contents of the working-man's dinner pail, if not in its fullness. It has been estimated that the advance, if maintained, means a gain

of \$50,000,000 a year to the packers. It may be called a neat penny. The dinner pails of the stockholders will be all right. The National Salt Company, which, it is said, controls 95 per cent. of the output of that universally necessary article, and is a substantial monopoly, sustained by the tariff, has put up the price of common table salt from \$1.10 to \$2.50 per hundred pounds, an increase of 127 per cent. at a stroke. Within a year the Standard Oil trust has advanced the price of oil 30 per cent., and since the election it has declared a dividend, which, with the others declared within the year, makes a total of 48 per cent., or \$48,000,000, on a nominal capital of \$100,000,000, which is believed to be much in excess of the actual investment. There has been much activity in the formation of new combinations, accompanied by arbitrary advancement of prices to consumers, when large profits were being realized before. The man with the dinner pail is taking lessons in political economy and in politics.

And this:

REMOVAL OF THE CENS

The announcement was in afternoon newspapers of V the 14th, by a dispatch dat Nov. 14, 12:30 P. M., that ship on dispatches to the United States has been removed. This follows so closely upon the election that it may fairly be thought by censorious persons that the censorship has been maintained in the interest of the

party in power. Nothing else has happened to make liberty of communication between the islands and the people of the United States less harmful now than it was a month ago. The sending of uncensored information from the islands has been impossible for about two years. The election has been held. The President is to continue in office. In gratitude for this confidence, he graciously consents to have the censorship cease.

The *Herald* in connection with nearly all the newspapers in this country, is a Trust; the name of this Trust is the Associated Press. Almost without exception these papers opposed Bryan; and urged the election of McKinley—on pecuniary motives alone. In every eastern state, covered by these newspapers Bryan gained immensely over his vote in 1896. His gains in New York being more than 130,000. But these gains did not elect him. Now in the light of the *Herald's* articles observe how much it has cost men of small incomes, or men and women who merely work; and how quickly too. Mr. Bryan stood, single handed, and alone against every financial fraud; against every corrupt combination to raise the cost to consumers of the neces-

saries of life; against every legislative bribery; against every purchase of a judicial judgment; he alone stood for an "honest" dollar, while every country on the globe is circulating sham silver; he alone stood for the equal rights of man, whether rich or poor, before the courts, and under the laws. Such was *Brutalism*.

And now all those Trust papers tell us "it is dead." Just that happened to the cause of Christianity when the crucifixion took place. Arrayed against him was every pecuniary corrupt political force in this country. As strongly as Garrison stood against slavery, and as nobly too, Bryan stood for the rights of men, as against the corrupt use of money in governments. He was not returned elected; but it is a libel on the intelligence of the American voter, to say that he was not elected. Here in Providence the result, in all the great western states, in Ohio, and in New York, was known before the result in Rhode Island was known; and in this state there is not a voting place (save Block Island) forty miles from Providence. Observe the fact. The *Providence Journal* of the 12 Nov. states that the exact electoral vote was telegraphed to that paper at two o'clock of the night of the election.

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TRANSACTS

GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY
BUSINESS.

The Sunday *Journal* does BOOK NOTES the "honor" to use original historical materials taken from it, giving no credit for them. Specially we refer to what it said concerning the Indian Queen "Walwaloan." But it perpetrates therein another wrong upon a good man living in Exeter not far from the inscribed rock, which it pictured. It pictures Mr. Wanton Thurston as "an Exeter Hermit" and makes an educated man a boor. Mr. Thurston is a well read man—of good books—he has a broad knowledge of affairs—ancient as well as of to-day. He is not rich (in money), but he has a clear mind, and well educated. The *Journal* does him a wrong. So, one of the owners of the *Journal*, is running a "Game Preserve" in Exeter, and West Greenwich—say 5000 acres of land. It reminds me of a little story. In the days long since gone the Republicans ran an ass, one Fremont, for the Presidency. A "life" or two, was required to tell who Fremont was, and a Mr. Upham "did" it. Tom Man came to the book shop, where unhappily the writer then served, to buy some copies of Fremont's life to sell to business men. He went along South Water street, where "heavy" business men most did congregate. Half an hour

later in rushed Man, with all his books in a terrible state of excitement, shouting "You might as well peddle Testaments in Hell as try to sell Fremont's life in South Water street, and we took back the books. That is about what will happen to a "Game Preserve" in Exeter. Pheasants, and Quails, and Woodcock, and Trout will be about as easily found as New Testaments in Hell. Find a man named L——y and ask him what became of the quails with which these gentlemen stocked their Exeter fields—never a bird laid an egg.

Vengeance at last, overtakes the evil doers, and so at last it is the mosquito's turn. A perpendicular feather sticking from the stern of the rascal marks him as malicious. Happy are the "Doctors." The November *Medical Times* gives a clear, even lucid account of the various powers in the transmission of disease possessed by these creatures, from which we are permitted to make an extract, or two:

"Now that the mosquito has been identified as the gatherer and transmitter, to a certain extent, of malarial poison and the entomologist has pointed out the way to get rid of the mosquito, and if Dr. Koch's claim

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since his return from Africa to have formulated a sure specific for malaria in all its forms is correct, may we not reasonably expect that not only may the subcutaneous cellular tissue, through the lumbar aponeurosis through the muscles of the sacrolumbar region, and penetrates into the lamellar space, and at last penetrates into the spinal canal. As soon as the needle is in the subarachnoid space it meets no resistance, and from it escapes a clear, yellow fluid. This fluid is the cerebrospinal fluid, and escapes drop by drop. The surgeon must never inject a solution of cocaine before he has seen the cerebrospinal fluid escape through the needle. After the surgeon has seen this fluid escape through the needle he attaches to the needle a syringe containing 1 c.c. of a 2 per cent. solution of cocaine. The injection is made slowly; it should be completed in one minute. The dose injected should not exceed 15 milligrams of cocaine. I always employ a 2 per cent. solution. The injection terminated, I rapidly remove the needle and close the needle-puncture with sterilized collodion. Note the precise minute at which the injection is terminated, and then wait. The patient can be questioned as to the subjective sen-

sation which he experiences. After a certain lapse of time, which in our observations varied according to the subjects from about four to eight or ten minutes, the patient would complain of a tingling sensation and numbness of the feet. This numbness extends to the legs. You can now begin to operate."

So simple, and clear a statement, needs no clarification from Book Norris. Scarification might help it some. Buy at once a subcutaneous injection needle, the mosquito size, from Dr. Chapin, and inject a little dynamite under the perpendicular feather in the tail end of the dreadful insect. Two applications will usually end, or destroy the end of the fellow. The wonder is that any human beings still exist in the tropical, or temperate zones.

The Sunday Journal of 11th November has an illustrated article entitled "Elmwood Avenue Neither Beautiful Nor Safe," which is closed with, "in conclusion it may be stated that the man mainly responsible for the objectionable layout, moved from Elmwood Avenue to the East Side shortly after the killing and maiming of passengers against trees and posts commenced." The name of the man

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referred to, by the newspaper, is not given, but the *Journal* is quite as responsible for the dangerous condition, as the man;—the *Journal* assisted the man, in every possible way; it refused access to its columns to the every criticism; and now it blames the man whom it assisted. There dwelt at that time (1889), in Elmwood, one D. M. Thompson; he was the author of an "Exposition of the Proposed Improvements;" he removed to Wilcox street, in the 3d ward; whether that location is on the "East Side," or, at the North End, is open to argument. But the utility of the scheme is no longer open to argument; it has become a fixed fact. Mr. Thompson's argument was, that the money expended as he proposed, would advance the value of the lands of certain private landowners. Mr. Thompson's rotten argument can be seen on pages 49-50 of his "Exposition." It would be but a moment's work to demolish it; but it is not now, nor was it then worth consideration; ten years have worn it all away and now comes the *Journal* advocating another great outlay of the money taxed away from those not yet exempted, or who have not yet actually removed from the city to evade taxation. The views of

this distinguished gentleman on the Elmwood Avenue "improvement;" on the danger to the cotton manufacturing industry which would follow the forcible stopping of the mill owners from daily gathering all the human excrement possible and dumping it into our drinking water; and his similar views on an "honest" dollar, will make entertaining reading some Saturday for these Book Notes.

In the "great" McKinley parade, the Saturday night preceeding the day of election. The International Power Company of this city made a great "show." The employees felt obliged to parade. To-day 200 of them have been thrown out of employment—just as winter begins, and the Coal Trust has increased the price of coal; and the Meat Trust; and the Salt Trust; and the Oil Trust, &c., &c.

The Strong-Stott failure is another excellent illustration of the great prosperity in business. After such prosperity, it is encouraging to know that the year 1900 is a record breaker in the number of financial failures among business men. It is positively painful to consider, for one moment the utterly false life which Strong

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lived; but what can be said of the knowledge, or judgment, or intelligence, or honesty of those who have so besplattered Strong's sterling integrity.

The infernal robbery in the form of taxation by towns, cities, and states to which the poorer people in this country submit was never more clearly, nor more fearlessly set forth than by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois, in their Eighth Biennial report. It was confined to the subject of Taxation. It covers the state, but it enlarges tremendously on Cook County, which is Chicago. It was made in 1894, but not printed until 1896. The revelations were positively shocking. One chapter, on "Discriminating in favor of the Rich," seems to be incredible. But names, and items are given almost without limit. Some of these names are well known here—Field, Leiter, McCormick, Thayer, Sheldon, Bass, &c. From this expose came great reforms. Some of them are shown in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Nov. 3 in an article by Fredric W. Upham, "A Clear Conscience and a Fair Tax Schedule." In 1898 the valuation was raised on real estate from 157 millions to 302 millions and on per-

sonal property from 21 millions to 73 millions. One merchant "consented" to an advance of \$4,800,000 to \$7,900,000; and one corporation "consented" to an advance from \$1,400,000 to \$9,000,000. This movement came largely from the acts of two women. Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and Mrs. George Sturges, each of whom sent in schedules of their untaxed properties voluntarily adding millions to the property to be taxed. Mr. Upham says, their acts were used "scores of times each day to enforce the fact that a new era of plain and open honesty in tax matters had actually begun." He continues, "These actions by Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Sturgis did more than any thing else to carry home the conviction that the system of bribery and falsification had met its doom." * * * More than this however, Mrs. Sturgis' actual residence, was at Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, but she voluntarily claimed a residence in Chicago, scheduling her personal property there, and thereby multiplying the amount she must pay in tax for the protection of the government. She took the broad ground that her fortune had been made in Chicago, and there she wished to pay her taxes, no matter how materially such a step might increase the amount."

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The *Emphatic Diaglott*; is a new Testament commonly so called, in the original Greek text—revision by Griesback, printed with an interlinear English translation, word for word. Printed upon each page, and occupying about one-third of the space is "an emphatic" version. This version is based upon this interlinear translation; and on the renderings of eminent critics; and on the various readings of the Vatican manuscript No. 1209. Elaborate "foot notes," with great numbers of references, are at the bottom of each page; and to the whole is affixed an "Alphabetical Appendix." This last is really a Dictionary of the New Testament, consisting of Geographical names; the names of persons; weights, and measures; coins, and precious stones; and a great many Apostolic words and phrases; prefaced as the compiler states with special reference to doctrinal subjects,

That is rather different from the recently stated action of a Sturgis here. In 1869 John Carter Brown removed his nominal domicile from Providence, where he was born and had always dwelt to Newport to escape the payment of a tax here. He saved by this move, \$11,907.02 in 1869, besides any increase in his valuations, or allowance for gains. By this move this family saved probably double the sum given by it for the Public Library. The act of Mrs. Sturges of Chicago was not exactly in this line. Here every rich man skips the city; then "sees" the Town Council, and gets exemption and the Courts sustain such transactions.

The *Journal* informs us how Miss Hulda Holm, a housemaid in the family of Andrew J. Crossman at a recent fire, "calmly assisted Mrs. Crossman, who had been seriously ill," to dress, and then took her to a neighbor's home. Then the *Journal* prints this: "*It was an exhibition of loyalty such as does not often occur among those of her calling.*" Nothing ever before printed in that paper so cleverly betrays its character. The paragraph besides being "dirty" is an abominable lie. The paper seems to hold that "loyalty" cannot exist in the

person of a servant; but it is only after a man acquires sufficient property, to skip the city, in order to evade his tax, that a man becomes "loyal."

If the officers of the Union Railroad Company cannot believe their own motormen, and conductors concerning the speed of their cars (just by the new railway station) canjuries in "accident" cases be expected to believe the same.

The case of young Bell, the alleged incendiary of Newport, is a fine illustration of Rhode Island justice—son of a prominent physician, who never mentioned insanity in connection with the young men—and a student at law, with my excellent friend the Hon. William P. Sheffield: of such stuff are our courts constructed.

The Digest of Rhode Island, prepared by Mr. E. C. Stiness, described in BOOK NOTES, a month ago, is approaching completion. It will be an immense labor-saving machine to all "real" lawyers; but there are a great many business men, as by courtesy we call them, who sorely need the light upon affairs which this valuable book will give them.

Excellent Books for Sale by Sidney S. Rider. Use Postal. 73 Almy St.

"sectarian disputes" and to meet the "cavils of infidels." The application of the word "Emphatic" in the title refers to the introduction, into the new version therein printed, the signs of Greek emphases which have such important bearings upon the meaning of words. These signs of emphasis are herein shown by the use of initial capitals; by italics; by small capitals, and by large capitals. The book is a veritable Biblical *mullum in parva*, it was prepared by B. Wilson. 12 mo. N. Y. 1872.....\$4.00
Tales National and Revolutionary by Mrs. Catharine R. Williams is in two volumes, or two series. The first, published in 1839; the second in 1835—both in Providence. They are purely local, and they treat of matters in a high degree historical. The first volumes give a hundred pages to a historical memoir of Capt. Oliver Read, one of the most daring, and suc-

cessful, of the Privateer Captains of the war of the Revolution. No other Rhode Island book gives so vivid a picture of the lives led by these men. The time covered by these *Tales*, is that from 1730 to 1830. Both volumes have been long growing scarce, and are being much sought. In 1870 a set was sold by auction for \$15.00. Mr. Rider now offers a set, 2 vols. in the original boards, post paid, for.....\$5.00

Summer's Travel to Find a German Home (by Elisha Dyer, governor of R. I. 1857-1859). Price\$5.00

My own publication. The entire edition cremated; now of excessive rarity, and by no means a weak or silly book, as "Bill" Blodgett tried to make men think.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, with twenty-seven illustrations on wood by George Cruikshank, Esq. 12 mo. London, 1852.....\$10.00

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Wilson's American Ornithology, with notes by Jardine, to which is added a Synopsis of American Birds, including those discovered by Bonaparte, Audobon, Nuttall, Richardson and T. M. Brewer. 8vo. Boston: 1840. Cloth..... \$10.

This copy has Jefferson Davis's autograph, written March 19th, 1845, on the title page. 300 copper plates of birds, besides many wood cut:-

Spelling Dictionary of the English Language on a new plan (for the use of young gentlemen, ladies and foreigners), 48mo. London, 1770.....\$1.00

(Dedicated to the parents, school masters and governesses of Great Britain by John Newbury, the author.)

A book now happily quite uncommon fell into the hands of the writer and is now for sale by him. "Frauds of Papal Ecclesiastics" is the name of it, and written, so the title reads by "G. D. Emerline, formerly a Roman Priest." The author was Gabriel d'Emiliane see Brunet, Manuel, v2, p968. It, according to Brunet, was first published in the English language in 1631;

but Brunet gives as first also, the French edition of 1693. Both were "anonyme." Price, \$1.25. It has a scandalous illustration, but beautifully engraved.

Deborah Sampson, the woman who, in 1781, enlisted as a Continental soldier, and served, nearly three years, with an excellent record. This "life" was published at Dedham in 1797. It was reprinted in 1806, a limited edition of 250 copies, of which number the copy now offered is No. 90. It has the admirable historical introduction of John A. Vinton. Sm. 4to. uncut.....\$2.50

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1900.

VOL. 17
No. 25

An extra number of Book Notes will be ready on the 15th of December. It will contain but a single article, to wit, a review of the opinion by the Rhode Island Supreme Court, under which individual business men and certain business corporations are *exempted* from the payment of *any public tax*. The writer takes occasion to say that no lawyer, nor other person (save only himself) is responsible for a statement, nor an opinion therein set forth. He will state the cases, and the diverse actions of the court; the organization of the colonial government under both charters now for the first time correctly stated; the method of levying taxes from the earliest times; the history of tax exemptions for two centuries; how, when, and by whom, the exemption from a public tax of "religious houses and lands" was fastened upon the state; the origin of the Declaration of Rights, now, the very foundation of the government; the binding forces of this Declaration upon the court; and how far the court has recognized this obligation; and lastly an analysis, and comparison of the two decisions. The edition will consist of 20,000 copies and will be distributed, among men, and women, who read,

and think, so far as that number of copies will cover the number, in all parts of Rhode Island.

The Constitution says, Art. I, Sec. 15: "The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." In a single case the Supreme Court destroyed three distinct verdicts, by three different juries, in three separate trials, of the same case. The first paragraph in the Declaration of Rights reads: "We do declare that the essential and unquestionable rights and privileges hereinafter mentioned shall be established, maintained and preserved, and shall be a *paramount* obligation in all legislative, JUDICIAL and executive proceedings." If my "right" shall remain inviolate, am I not entitled to the results, of the verdict whether it be salvation, or destruction without the obstruction of any judge? The Court has doubtless found that nothing being said of my right to a verdict, hence, by implication, it rests with the Court to say whether I am so entitled or not. What remedy exists for this judicial wrong I do not know. There is now no check upon the encroachments of the General Assembly, for the Court is in effect a part of that body—and there is no check upon the action of the Court.

The writer of BOOK NOTES has long welcomed every effort to bring Shakespeare, and Shakespeare's writings, within the grasp of young minds. To fully accomplish such an end is, of course, impossible. All that can be done is to so interest young minds that they will be led to absorb all that individual intellectual capacity will admit. Not long since Thomas Nelson & Sons, publishers, at Edinburgh, Scotland, published a small volume entitled "A Book About Shakespeare," written for young people, by J. N. McIlwraith, which BOOK NOTES desires to commend. Positively nothing is known of the boyhood or the early years of his life, and almost that same amount concerning the manhood of this greatest of Englishmen. Therefore, McIlwraith acts wisely in heading his first chapter "When Shakespeare was a boy." It might well be continued, "And things Shakespeare might have done." The early home of Shakespeare was on Henley Street, Stratford-on-Avon, and

about this McIlwraith tells all that is known. Before Shakespeare was twenty-one years old he had a wife and three children looking to him for support. How far this forced his course in life or touched the spark of genius we do not know; but he left Stratford to live in London; the result we know. Then McIlwraith gives a chapter to the Globe Theatre, which Shakespeare assisted in building, and in which for the first time fifteen of his greatest plays were presented. There is a chapter entitled "Shakespeare as an English Historian." This chapter might well be re-written and extended. It offers a fine field for interesting young minds when properly handled. Scenes from a few plays are then introduced, specifically, from "Midsummer Night's Dream," "King Lear," "Macbeth," and "The Tempest." The little book is filled with wood engravings, illustrative of actually existing historic localities, or suggestions, in pencil, from his words in print. Price, \$1.25, for which

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it will be sent by post anywhere by the publishers, East 18th Street, New York City.

The "Inmates" of the Rhode Island State Prison gave a Grand Annual Entertainment, on the 29th November, Thanksgiving Day at the Prison. A neat program covering four pages of octavo note paper was printed at the Sockanosset School. At the head of the program was this original verse:

"This is a November Republicans will remember

With pleasure for they have their man still in power

With prosperity reigning, the country still gaining

For McKinley and Roosevelt are our men of the hour.

Yes, the fight is over, and all are in clover

And glad to be counted among the ones living."

Whatever else one may say of the "Inmates" of the Rhode Island State

Prison, they at the very least are an *Honest Dollar*, crowd.

A member of the Senate of Rhode Island in discussing Eastern affairs in serious earnestness, quoted of the writer, "about how far England was from Europe." And such a man assumes to make laws for half a million of people. This same legislator exultingly told of receiving \$200,000 for four days voting when he pretended that his "private" affairs needed his attention.

The *Journal* again places the writer of Book Notes under obligation. In its latest Sunday issue, it prints an article on Exeter, which it took almost wholly from Book Notes, vol. 9, No. 1. The obligation lies in the fact, that by the suppression of the real identity of the writer, his errors are not exposed by the *Journal*. Here is the proof. The *Journal* prints, "in obedience." This was an error the

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Report reads "did in obedience;" the *Journal* prints "during the time." That also was my error, the Report reads "during the term;" the *Journal* prints "for the use thereon." That also was my error, the Report reads "for the use thereof." Book Notes thanks the *Journal* for refraining from exposing its errors. But look at the lesson. The tenant of the Carr farm in Exeter, R. I. in 1779, could pay his rent in corn, rye, oats, sheep's wool, flax, beef, pork or cheese—all of which he produced. In a single year he sold 3000 pounds of pork. Now the land is a wilderness "game preserve."

The *Journal* of the 29th Nov. opens its editorial column with this profound remark: "Mr. Bryan has written an article for a review (The North American) in which he declares that the last election has not settled the money question. Mr. Bryan is often considered a young man. He appears to be too old to

learn." The *Evening Post* (N. Y.) of Nov. 26th has this from Washington: "The exigencies of Philippine administration bid fair to force the United States government to the free coinage of silver for colonial account." A dispatch also from Washington, 21st Nov., printed in the *Boston Herald* states that Peru has enacted a law which fixes a value, equivalent, between silver and gold for that country; both are legal tenders. A Peruvian cannot be made to take half price for his labor, and pay double price for his debts. All this proves the ignorance, or something worse of the person who wrote the *Journal* paragraph.

"*Shakespeare's Stories Simply Told.*" by Mary Seymour, an English lady, were carefully described in a recent Book Notes. Nothing, in certain ways, and pertaining to the same matter is quite equal to them. Every young person should be given an opportunity to read them. The same

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lady has done for Chaucer, the thing she did for Shakespeare. She has prepared, *Chaucer's Stories Simply Told*. It was in the days long since that men went on pilgrimages to certain shrines. So it was they went from various parts of England to visit the tomb of Thomas a Beckett, which was in the cathedral at Canterbury, in England. These travellers in passing through London tarried at the old Tabard inn, at Southwark, and drank beer and told stories. Hence the name *Canterbury Tales* which Chaucer selected. Of course, they are not tales in reality told by the Canterbury pilgrims, but works of the imagination from the brain of the poet; the first great English poet. Chaucer was born at some time unknown, about 1335—and died about 1400. These *Canterbury Tales* were never printed in Chaucer's time, nor until nearly ninety years after his death. But since that time they have been often printed. Being written in the language, (English) of

the Middle Ages, they are quite difficult for young people, and in fact many older people to understand and appreciate. To overcome this difficulty has been the task of Mary Seymour, and right well she has accomplished. There are (thirteen) of the Tales in her book—most beautifully told, with fine illustrations, and well worth the reading of every young person. Her books are published by Thomas Nelson & Sons, at Edinburgh, Scotland, and are for sale by the house, in New York City they will be sent post paid in receipt of \$1.25; East 18th St.

The *Medical Times* is my authority for the statement that "it is highly probable that the disease—Yellow Fever—is propagated through the bite of this (mosquito) insect," and I am my own authority for the statement a mosquito cannot bite; they have no teeth: Hence,—

The Christmas (December) *Century* is resplendent in a colored cover

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designed by Herter; and the frontispiece is one of a group of full-page and minor decorations richly printed in color and tints, illustrating the great ode "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," which is reprinted from Masson's edition of Milton's poems. Special attention has been paid to color printing in *The Century* of late years, but it is believed that nothing else that has been done in the magazine quite equals in richness of effect the results attained in this number. Noteworthy is the opening installment of Augustine Birrell's "Down the Rhine," written in the humorous style of the author's "Obiter Dicta," and lavishly illustrated by Castaigne. The number is indeed a study in highest artistic effects possible to be reached by the most modern systems of engraving.

From 324 illustrations in 1894 to over 1600 in 1900 are the figures which denote the numerical growth and development of the pictorial features in *The Ladies' Home Journal* in six years. This 400 per cent. increase

in numbers is rather dwarfed by the fact that nearly 1600 per cent. more space is now given to pictures than six years ago, and that the quality, or artistic value, of the illustrations has improved beyond computation.

While the *Saturday Evening Post* has been reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.00 the quality both in literature and art remains at the very best. The Thanksgiving number was superb. The cover was by Harrison Fisher. The opening article was The Leaders in American Diplomacy, by John W. Foster. Frank A. Vanderlip contributes The Onward March of American Trade. Carter H. Harrison has an article on The Defacement of the Modern City. Major Arthur Griffiths, of the British Army (Retired), has an anecdotal sketch of General Wolseley. The Adventures of a Pioneer Plainsman are told by Captain John J. Healy, while fiction numbers seven pieces. The paper grows better issue by issue.

Robert Southey's poem *Madoc* was published in London in 1805. A fine edition, in 2 vols., 8 v., was published in Boston by Munroe & Francis. The poem rests upon a Welsh tra-

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dition, or perhaps a Welsh legend. Gwyneth, King of Wales, died in 1169; his sons struggled for the succession; the youngest of these sons *Madoc* "sailed away to the west in search of some better resting place; the land which he discovered pleased him; he left there his people, and went back to Wales for a fresh supply of adventurers with whom to set sail, and was heard of no more; there is strong evidence that he reached America, and that his posterity exist there to this day, on the southern branches of the Missouri." Such is Mr. Southey's own account of his "argument" of the first part of his poem. His "argument" of the second part is as follows: "The Aztecas, an American tribe, in consequence of certain calamities, and a particular omen, forsook their country; became a mighty people; formed the Mexican empire, so named from their tutelary god; their emigration is connected with the adventures of *Madoc*. Mr. Southey draws from every source descriptions of the natives of this country; their manners, habits, and beliefs. And this is how these mariners were led up the Mississippi to the Missouri river:

"Once when a chief was feasting us
on shore a captive served the
food."

"At evening to our ships; at night a
voice came from the sea"

"he had swam,

To trust our mercy"

"So that night at my feet Lincoya
slept."

And so Lincoya, became the guide
who led Madoc, to the mouth, and up
the stream, Mississippi, to the
southern banks of the Missouri. So
the next day,—

"At morning their high priest Ayay-
aca,

Came with our guide; the venerable
man

With reverential awe accosted us,
For we, he weened, were children of
a race

Mightier than they, and wiser, and
by heaven

Beloved and favored more."

(v. 1, p. 67.)

Mr. Southey founded these lines
upon the statements written by
Roger Williams in 1643. Here are Mr.
Williams's words, descriptive of the
Narragansetts: "They are easily
persuaded that the God that made the
Englishmen is a Greater God (than
Cautantowit, their Great God) be-
cause He hath so richly endowed the
English above themselves;" Mr. Wil-
liams's preface "To the Reader" (Key
into the Language of America p. 23).

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meet the "cavils of infidels." The
application of the word
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to the introduction, into the
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matters in a high degree his-
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a hundred pages to a historical
memoir of Capt. Oliver Read,
one of the most daring, and suc-

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book gives so vivid a picture of
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Beecher Stowe, with twenty-
seven illustrations on wood by
George Cruikshank, Esq. 12 mo.
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BOOK NOTES

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND CRITICISM

CONTENTS, 1900.

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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Extra
Number

A REVIEW

OF TWO DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT
OF RHODE ISLAND ON THE

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION

CASES FROM

EAST PROVIDENCE

Edition 16,000 Copies.

By Sidney S. Rider.

Four men in a moment, on the 10th of July, 1900, by the utterance of an opinion, changed in its most vital point the government of Rhode Island. These men were, Chief Justice Stinson, and Justices Wilbur, Douglas and Dubois; they formed the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the trial of the case *Crafts vs. Ray*. These gentlemen by using two words have done what a large number of people, for nearly half a century have been desirous of doing, but which by this very court have been prevented from doing, to wit, changed the constitution. The court by a word has given the Legislature unbridled power. When the people, in 1812, established this court, is it to be believed, that they established it, for the purpose of extending the powers of the Legislature then provided, or was it founded in order to keep the Legislature within the lines then laid down. There can be but one answer, restriction is that answer. The object of a constitution is not to grant legislative powers, but to confine and restrain it. (*Cooley's Const. Limits* 267). Concerning legislative bodies artfully, but wrongly called here, General Assemblies, Thomas Jefferson wrote "the tyranny of legislatures is the most formidable dread at present and will be for many years." It was to hold in check this tyrannical

power that the people established this court. "Courts are not the guardians of the rights of the people, except as their rights are secured by some constitutional provision" (*Cooley Const. Limits* 201). Safety comes alone from "the careful separation of the powers of the several departments of the government" (*Const. Limits* 109). As for instance the judicial, from the legislative power. But what becomes of safety when the Judicial joins its powers to those of the Legislature. The purpose of the present inquiry, is to set forth the danger, and to discover whether the court has performed the functions for which, alone, it was established by the people, in its decisions in the East Providence exemptions of certain business men, or business corporations from the payment of a public tax. Two cases have been decided by the court: the *McFiggan* in 1895, and the *Crafts*, in 1900. The decision in the first case was given to the plaintiff. In the latter case by the use of the word "implication" a hitherto unsuspected meaning has been given to a clause in the constitution, sustaining now a power assumed by the Legislature to make exemptions of certain business men from a public tax, or indeed exemptions of any kind, for favored individuals, or for corporations. This decision it

allowed to stand (b) now the very structure of this government placing nearly half a million of people absolutely within the power described by Chief Justice Marshall as "the power to destroy," of a mere handful, fifty-six (56) of their representatives, with no possibility of escape; neither by the use of the ballot, nor by any other process. Such conditions well deserve the most serious consideration of honest, and earnest men. To awaken such consideration is the sole purpose of the writer. The origin of the questions, lies in the application of the Grosvenor Company, or the Grosvenor family, engaged here in manufacturing cotton goods, a business prosecuted, not in the interest of charity, but solely for the money there is in it, for exemption from the public taxes of the town of East Providence. This application made the 9th April, 1892, asked exemption, for no consideration, of a large tract of land which came to the Grosvenors, by a marriage; the Grosvenors coolly asked the town's people to lay out streets through these lands, thus opening the lands to occupation at the cost of the towns people, and to the profit of these "poor" Grosvenors. In case the town accepted the request the Grosvenors would build for themselves, on their own land another factory 184 feet long, &c., &c. Two days later, on the 11th April, certain of the electors, with no previous discussion, accepted the proposition.

This vote was, that the exemption should be "in accordance with the provisions of any acts of the General Assembly that might be passed," none of which had then been passed. "authorizing such exemption (19 R. I. 270). The Grosvenors quickly secured the exemption, by giving the town the deeds for the land for the streets; this on the 28th April, and on the 14th May the town officers placed the deeds on record. One week later the Legislature met at Newport, on the 21st May and enacted a statute authorizing the town to exempt certain manufacturing property from the "burden of a public tax." One might suppose, that in order to give legal force to the actions at East Providence, this statute must possess retroactive power, and hence would be unconstitutional. Litigation soon followed in the case *McTwiggan vs. Hunter*. The case was for an injunction against the collection of a tax alleged to have been illegally assessed, for the reason, that the Grosvenor properties had been omitted, claiming that the act of the

General Assembly of the 21st May was retroactive. Decisions were given upon certain preliminary dilatory motions, and on the 25, Oct. 1895, a final decision was given. The court held that the omission of the (Grosvenors) property from the assessment was unauthorized and illegal" (19 R. I. 265). But the court held, strangely enough, that the statute of 21st May, was not, in connection with the Grosvenor exemption, retroactive. Here follows the language of the Court. "Pub. Laws R. I. chap. 1048 was doubtless passed for the purpose of enabling the making the exemption. But it does not purport to be retroactive, and conceding the competency of the General Assembly to pass the Act, which in view of the limitations contained, in Art. 1, Sec. 2, of the constitution we think is at least susceptible of doubt, it does not appear that either the electors of the town—or the town council took any action prior to the assessment in pursuance of that statute; we are of the opinion, therefore, that the attempt to justify the omission of the property from the assessment on the ground that the exemption was authorized and therefore legal, fails" (19 R. I. 271).

The article of the constitution to which the court referred reads, "All laws shall be made for the good of the whole, and the burdens of the state ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens." The court held "that the exemption of the property in the absence of constitutional legislative authority was beyond the power of the town (page 272); and that the Statute, 21st May 1892," was doubtless passed for enabling the making of the exemption (page 271); and that the exemption of the Grosvenors by the electors "was to be in accordance with any act of the General Assembly which might be passed authorizing such exemption" (page 270; "but (continues the court) it (the statute) does not purport to be retroactive (page 271). In view of these opinions, the words of the court in the Crafts case, to wit, "that the statute of 21st May 1892, was held to be not retroactive" becomes interesting. We think no such language will be found in the decision referred to by the court. How can a town legally do an act, to be in accordance with a law yet to be enacted, unless the act was made legal by that subsequent law; or how can the General Assembly give legal validity to a prior transaction without being retroactive. The *McTwiggan* decision was made as before stated on the 23, Oct.

1895. At the following, January 1896, session, the General Assembly enacted two chapters of the Public Laws, 386, 387. The first refers to the exemption of the Grosvenors, in these words "The acts and resolutions of the town council of East Providence, heretofore made,—exempting from taxation for a period of ten years from and after the 11th day of April 1892, the following described property of the Grosvenor Dale Company, &c., are hereby ratified." If this was retroactive, it was unconstitutional. But the court has decided that it is not unconstitutional, and hence it cannot be retroactive (22 R. I. 199). Such was the end of the McTwiggan case; three years later a Senator from Providence, on the 28th of April, 1899, introduced an act, repealing the chapter 1088, above referred to. Political opposition at once arose, against Senator Studley's bill to repeal. Hearings were held, and "lieutenants" of the political party, now dominant, were brought in from certain towns; one hearing was attended by certain Supreme Court judges. Why these Judges should have attended, or what influence their presence had, upon future events we do not know. But Senator Studley's bill was smothered in committee. He is no longer Senator, and the case Crafts vs. Ray, immediately followed. The gravest suspicions rest against this case from its inception to its finish. Charles E. Crafts owned an estate in East Providence, upon which was assessed a tax of \$20.00. Crafts had not paid his tax when the Studley episode took place; levy was made, the property advertised; these costs, made Crafts's tax \$25.89; this was paid, by Crafts, or by somebody in Crafts's name, August 14th, 1899. It was paid under protest, and demand to recover, by reason of illegality, was made. The legal time, having elapsed, and no action taken by the town, action was brought 11th Nov. 1899. A young attorney; then less than a year at the Bar; son of one of the Appellate Judges; was selected as the attorney for Crafts. The case was certified up, briefs were filed, the courts never heard the case; no arguments were made; on the 20th. July 1900, decision was given, sustaining the constitutionality of the laws in question, and giving the General Assembly power to exempt business men, or business corporations. The court thus states the plaintiff's action. "The question raised is whether the acts (chap. 1088 Pub. Laws 1892, and, Chaps. 386, 387 Pub. Laws 1896) were unconstitutional, and void, upon the ground that the constitution pro-

vides that 'The burdens of the state ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens.' * * * It is also claimed that the effect of the Acts was to take the property of citizens under the guise of taxation and use it in aid of the enterprises of others, which are not of a public character, thus perverting the right (power) of taxation which can only be exercised for public purposes." The absence of any reference to the retroactive properties of these statutes is most significant. The court in its latest decision thus refers to its former action. "It was held in the McTwiggan case that the statute (1088) was not retroactive" (22 R. I. 182). But we think no such language can be found in that decision. Concerning the retroactive qualities of the other acts, and the court's action it has hereinbefore been given. The court held that the power to tax, necessarily implies a power to exempt; and it held the clause "ought to be fairly distributed" to be advisory and not mandatory; and our conclusion is that chapters 386 and 387 Pub. Laws are not unconstitutional" (22 R. I. 182, 183, 190.)

Such were the cases, and such were the results. Never since the adoption of the constitution, nor indeed before that act, has a decision by this court been of such momentous consequences; a clause has been in fact eliminated from the constitution, clothing, with a power never possessed by any General Assembly under the Charter of the King, that body of to-day. Before entering upon further analyses of these opinions it will be necessary to study for a moment, the origins of the colonial governments under the two charters, and the assignment of the power to tax. Before the union of the towns; under the charter of 1643, each town performed all the power of government necessary to its existence. After that union, came the code of 1647, under which the whole question of town government was kept in the hands of the town. The distinction between "The Assembly" and the "General Assembly" was declared, and ordained. (Code p. 19) and no assembly could make a law which was not "founded upon the charter, and rightly derived from the General Assembly" of the whole body of the people. The charter of 1663 came, and the people did with it precisely what they had done with the charter of 1643. The latter was held four years before it was accepted, by a General Assembly of the whole people, and a system of government formed under it; the charter of 1663 was held four months, before it

was accepted by a General Assembly of the whole people, and a system of government formed under it. The action of the people on the 24th of November 1663 was not such as Arnold (Hist. R. I. I. 290) has described, to wit, the "adoption of the charter;" but simply its reception. Let me for a moment digress, that I may tell the story of the reception, and the adoption of this famous constitution.

The charter came from England, in a ship, under command of Capt. George Baxter. It was carried by him to Newport, and a Court of Commissioners, consisting of six delegates from each of the four towns, assembled in court, on the 24th November, to receive it. Thanks were given Charles the Second for granting it; thanks were given to John Clark for inducing the King to grant it; and thanks were given to Capt Baxter for bringing it; it was exhibited, rolled up, and replaced in its box, to await the action of the General Assembly of the whole body of the people; the day following, 25th November, the Governor, Deputy Governor, and six assistants held an "Assembly." This Assembly ordered and agreed * * * that any petition, formerly presented to a court of commissioners, be taken notice of, at the next General Assembly * * * and the General Assembly do dissolve and resigne us (the commissioners) to the present government, in obedience to his Majesty's command; (Col. Rec. 1, 568, 512.) The day following, on the 26th November, "This Assembly, ordered, that a General Assembly be by warrant called to assemble, and sit, at Newport on the first Tuesday, in the month of March next, (1664). This "Assembly" continued the management of the town business, in so far, as officers were concerned, "until further order from the General Assembly of the whole people" (Col. Rec. 1, 514). The first Tuesday in the month of March 1664, was the first day of that month, that year, and on that day the "General Assembly of the whole body of the people" met, "in obedience unto, and in order for the putting in actual practice accordingly, these 'perticklers' contained in the Royal Patent" (Col. Rec. 2, 23). This body then made certain orders, establishing a system of government, with certain fundamental laws, and the charter, just as was done by the whole body of the people, in 1647. Among other things done by this body before setting up the charter government, was this "Whereas there are several laws extant among our former laws inconsistent with the present government, as holding of Courts of

Commissions, and repealing all acts of General Assemblies by voting in town meetings (the referendum) together with several others of like nature &c. That all such laws be declared null and void, and that all other laws be of force until some other course be taken by a General Assembly for better provision therein." (Col. Rec. 2, 27). Then follows the law giving, not by representatives of the people in General Assembly, but by the General Assembly of the whole body of the people touching the government of towns. It was in effect, and in purpose, a constitution founded upon the charter, and this law no General Assembly which ever existed after that day had the right or the power to change. Such was the story of the reception, and the adoption of the charter of Charles the Second now for the first time truly stated. The people reserved unto themselves, under both charters the power to levy taxes upon themselves. It was in fact a constitutional representative government, the sovereign power held by the people. Under both charters town meetings were held after being "legally warned." It is not to be supposed that the inhabitants of a town could not have held a meeting, had some town officer or set of officers, declined to "legally warn" the people. Precisely so it was with General Assemblies of the entire body of the people (Code of 1647, p. 17).

The court held, in the McTwiggan case, 1895, that "The power to tax resides in the state alone and consequently can be exercised only by the General Assembly" (22 R. I. 189). The power to tax rests where the sovereign power, the whole body of the people, placed it, to wit, in the towns just as the court in its latest opinion declares. The colony was planted on the principle of taxation of themselves, by themselves, and it was placed in the towns. It was the act of the entire people in 1647 adopting the Warwick charter, and it was again the act of the whole body of the people in 1664 in adopting the Charter of Charles the Second. The General Assembly, under this charter, supplemented as it was by the act of the sovereign power of the whole body of the people, had no power to tax, nor to make a law authorizing a town to tax; it could not grant a power, which it did not possess, nor could it grant permission to exercise a power which the sovereign power had already fixed. The Courts had held that taxation being a legislative power, cannot be delegated. Where the sovereign placed the power to legislate, there it must remain; only the sov-

foreign power can change it. Does the taxing power of a town, necessarily imply an exempting power by the Legislature?

In the Digest of 1719 appears for the first time the power to tax placed in that body called the General Assembly, and so first named in the charter of 1683. The words are "no aid, tax, tallage &c shall be imposed, levied, or required of any of his Majesty's subjects within this colony, or upon their estates, but by the act and assent of this General Assembly" (Digest 1719 p. 3). According to the authority of this Digest, (page 1), this law was enacted March 1st, 1662, and hence the words "General Assembly meant the whole body of the people." In the Digest of 1736 the date of passage of this law is given as 1663, and so it also appears in the Digest of 1744, and 1767. If these Digests state a fact then the words "General Assembly," in that statute, meant the whole body of the people, for the reason that the name "General Assembly" was not given to that body, which we now know under that name, until the adoption of the Charter of Charles the Second, 1st March, 1644. But the Digests do not state a fact; the statute was a fraudulent construction interpolated into the Digest of 1719, probably concocted by Richard Ward, the Recorder, or Secretary of the Colony. This subject has been fully discussed in another place by the present writer. (R. I. Hist. Tract, Sec. Ser. 1). No such law was at that time, nor ever before that time presented to, nor accepted by, the people. The General Assembly then, as now, taxed the towns, and the towns taxed the people. Such an idea as the exemption of taxation, of any town, or any individual, had not then occurred. As a matter of fact, the law of 1744, provided that "all neat cattle; all horsekind; all sheep and goats; all swine; all slaves for life; all decked vessels; all trading stock; all lands, houses, mills, wharffs, and other real estate; all males sixteen years old and upwards, shall be deemed rateable in all public colony rates and taxes; and ratemakers shall have power to require, and take an account of as visible estate, what estate every man hath, either in money, bonds, or other estate that lies concealed." Again, "The assessors in all and every rate, shall consider all persons *who make profit* by their faculties and shall rate them accordingly." (Digest 1744 p. 295.) Does that statute which stood for many years have the appearance of a "historical" foundation for the principle, or lack of principle, in the making this sort of

exemptions, which the recent opinion undertakes to show. (22 R. I. Reports 184). In 1765, the General Assembly, seizing a favorable moment, arrogated by its own enactment, powers not conferred upon it, by the charter, to levy taxes upon individuals. The law declared that the "leige people of this colony have enjoyed the right of being governed by their own assembly in the Article of Taxes, and Internal Police; and that the same hath never before forfeited, or any other way yielded up &c; therefore the General Assembly of this colony have, in their representative capacity the only exclusive right to lay taxes and imposts upon the inhabitants of this Colony" (Digest of 1767, p. 227). It was the time of the stamp act, and this Declaration by the General Assembly was the outcome of the fierce opposition to that act. It was one of those assumptions of power by the Legislature, under the charter, with which the colonial history of Rhode Island is filled. Such was the assumption of judicial power; the making of freemen, and the control of the elective franchise; the making and control of judges, and the overthrowing of decisions &c. This law in 1765, however, did not take from the towns the power to tax, and to fix the rate, which power the Digest of 1793 reiterates, and which has so continued unto this time.

The court held in the McTiggran case, in 1895, that "the power to exempt property from taxation is the converse of the power to determine what property shall be the subject of taxation" (19 R. I. 276). The court also held, in the Crafts case, in 1899, that "the power to tax necessarily implies a power to exempt" (22 R. I. 183). Under the decision of 1895, the state alone can tax, and hence the state alone can exempt; but under the decision of 1899 the towns alone can tax; and hence the General Assembly *can exempt*. The court has held that taxation is a legislative power (22 R. I. 183); a legislative power cannot be delegated (Cooley Const. Limits 123) how then can a legislature give to the "electors" the power to exempt. "Under our system," the court says, "towns order their own taxes;" in truth the towns go much further; they fix the rate, and make the valuations on which assessments are by their own officers made; how then, even by implication, or by any other word, does the Legislature get the power to exempt; or how can it delegate a power which it has not?

The first exemption from taxation made by the General Assembly was that in the charter creating "a Col-

lege or University in the English Colony of Rhode Island." The exemption grant was "That the college estate; the estates, persons, and families of the President, and Professors, for the time being, lying and being within the Colony; with the persons of the Tutors, and students during their residence at the College, shall be freed, and exempted from all taxes, serving on juries, and menial service, and from bearing arms except in case of invasion" (Act for the Establishment 1764, p. 7). Under the clause grew great, scandalous frauds; which need no particularization here, but which nevertheless existed. These frauds ran along with more or less virulence for nearly a century, finally resulting in the compromise act of 1863, limiting the exemptions. Exactly five years later, in 1769, the General Assembly enacted the first exemption statute. It covered "all real estate granted, or purchased for religious uses, or for the uses of schools" (Acts and Resolves Feb. 1769, p. 74). The close connection of Trinity Church, Newport, with these Acts, is well worth study. The charter granted to this church in February 1769, was the first church charter granted in the colony. It incorporated "The minister, church wardens, vestry, and congregation." No names of individuals are in the grant. The "minister" and five of the congregation are named in the College Charter; and the church had a strong delegation at that time in the General Assembly; and five years later, in 1769; a much stronger one. It was in February 1769, five minutes before the granting of Trinity Church Charter, that the statute exempting "religious houses and lands" from taxation was enacted. Still more significant is the preliminary section of the statute. It granted permission to Metcalf Bowler, a member of the Trinity congregation, to "give in a list of his ratable estate" which the assessors, so far as the record shows had never denied; and to this, the tax exemption, or clause, was attached. The Trinity Charter followed at once. There were not less than seventeen (17) men identified with Trinity Church, at that moment connected with the colonial government. Four vestrymen were members of the General Assembly. Thus it is now clear how, when, and by whom, "religious houses and lands" came to be exempted from taxation in the Colony. Members of the congregation of this church were then, and long had been in political control of the Colony. It was done by those men. It was a rank violation of the policy pursued

by the Colony during the entire period of its existence; in proof see the preamble to the statute on a minister's maintenance (Digest 1739 p. 84). It was another act of usurpation done by the Legislature. Neither the charter, nor the acts of the "General Assembly of the whole body of the people, who adopted the charter, granted to the Legislature any such power. But the people had no remedy, there were no courts, with restrictive powers, such as we are now supposed to have, upon that most dangerous body. The General Assembly held the courts in complete subjection.

Now we have the court in the Craft's case (page 185) undertaking to justify its decision authorizing the Legislature to exempt business firms from a public tax, by resting upon these unconstitutional acts of the Legislature in 1769. The foundation is rotten. The Legislature had no power to tax, nor by implication did it have the power to exempt. Slight changes were made in this exemption statute in 1798, and again in 1829. It was the same law as in the Digest of 1844 (p. 431) adopted, after the constitution was adopted. The scope of exemptions was not enlarged, but confined to eleemosynary institutions, and only *certain classes* of such institutions. In the early part of the 18th century bounties were given by the General Assembly ostensibly for the encouragement of the increased production of certain agricultural products—specifically hemp—but the product was never exempted from the burden of a public tax. So likewise bounties were given for the killing of wolves, and foxes, but these bounties were never confined to classes; any member of the community was free to kill a wolf and collect the bounty. Such was the history of exemptions of "business concerns" previous to that of the Grosvenors.

Before entering upon a history of the clause in the constitution "the burdens of the state ought to be fairly distributed," let me present a few phrases from Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, showing the meaning of such an Instrument. "The sovereignty is in the people" (105); "Legislatures only exercise a *certain* portion of the sovereign power" (105; "The people conferred full power, subject to such restrictions, &c." (106); "Legislatures may exercise legislative power except as restrictions are imposed" (106); "Every positive direction contains an *implication* against *anything contrary* to it" (107); "Legislators have the power solely to make laws for the public good, and

not for the benefit of individuals" (155). The clause occurs in Art. 1, Sec. 2, of the constitution. It is a part of the Declaration of certain Constitutional Rights and Principles, adopted by the people in September 1842. These rights thus set forth, are commonly called "Bills of Rights" and are prefixed to many Constitutions—Magna Charta was the original. The original enactment of the Bill of Rights in Rhode Island, was by the whole body of the people in 1647, at the time of the acceptance of the Warwick Charter. This charter together with these acts of the people, formed the fundamental law. It formed the famous code of 1647. It was first printed in 1847, with notes by Chief Justice Staples, of the Supreme Court of this state. Into this code the people incorporated four paragraphs, or sections entitled "*Touching Laws.*" These paragraphs were, what subsequently were called a "Bill of Rights." Concerning them Chief Justice Staples wrote, "These four sections constitute the Bill of Rights of the People of this state, as understood and claimed by them, at this early (1647) period of their history; as such they demand the serious perusal and careful attention of their descendants for upon these, as a sure foundation, rests all their subsequent legislation." (Code of 1647, p. 19).

The second section of this Bill of Rights is in this language, "No person shall, but at his great peril presume to bear, or execute any office that is not lawfully called to it, and confirmed in it; nor though he be lawfully called and confirmed, presume to do more, or less than those that had power to call him did authorize him to do" (Code 1647 p. 18). In his note upon this section the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court wrote, "It would not be easy for the experienced law maker of the present day better to guard the abuse of delegated power." These fundamental constitutional laws were binding upon the representatives of the people by whatever name denominated, or however assembled or however acting. They were held in force, until the charter of 1663 was adopted, when the whole body of people, expressly re-enacted them, thus making them binding upon every "General Assembly" under the charter until the adoption of the constitution in 1842. The binding force of Bills of Rights is clearly set forth by one of the most learned, and most authoritative law writers, thus: "If during the long struggle for constitutional liberty in England, importance was justly attached to a distinct declaration and

enumeration of individual rights on the part of the government * * * a similar declaration would appear to be of even more value in the United States, where it would constitute *authoritative law*, and be *subject to no modification*, or repeal, except by the people themselves whose rights it was designed to protect" (Cooley Constitutional Limitations, p. 315). This very learned writer thus continues, "In considering state constitutions we must not commit the mistake of supposing that because individual rights are guarded, and protected by them, they (these rights) must also be considered as owing their origin to them; these instruments *measure the power of the rulers*; but they do not measure the rights of the governed" (Constitutional Limitations 47). In considering the principles which underlie these free governments in America, no name carries greater weight than that of Thomas Jefferson. These are his words: "In a constitutive act which leaves some precious articles unnoticed and raises implications against others, a Declaration of Rights becomes necessary; it will be the test whereby they (the governed) will try all acts of government; the inconveniences of a want of a Declaration are permanent, active, and irreparable. They (the inconveniences) are a constant progression from bad to worse * * * the tyranny of legislatures is the most formidable dread at present, and will be for many years" (Jefferson's Works v. 3, p. 4.). The colonial, and state history of Rhode Island, will illustrate the truth of every word of this extract from Mr. Jefferson. Let me cite one more authority, "The principles embodied in a Bill of Rights, properly considered, are the most concrete of all, as being such, not simply certain conditions but irrespective of all conditions" (Jameson's Const. Conv. 92). Such was the Bill of Rights of 1647. These principles appear in word and in essence, in every subsequent code; but in the Code of 1798, the first code following the Revolution, they assumed a more coherent, or concrete form. From 1798, to 1842, there was no change. The Digest of 1798 was the work of the wisest and ablest men then living in Rhode Island. Their names were Stephen Hopkins, James M. Varnum, Rouse J. Helme, William Ellery, George Champlin, David Howell, Moses Brown, Carder Hazard, Simeon Perry, Shearithub Bourne, William T. Miller, Gideon Mumford, Daniel Howland, and William Channing. These men drafted the Bill of Rights, and the General Assembly adopted it; the same body which is

now attempting to destroy it. In 1842 the people again acted; nearly two centuries had elapsed since their representatives--the General Assembly--had permitted them to act. Political conditions had in many ways changed radically. Every principle fixed in 1647; reiterated in 1798; was again fixed by the people in 1842; and many things "precious articles unnoticed" as Jefferson describes them, were written in the constitution, and ordained by the whole body of the people.

At the very beginning of their Declaration of Rights, the people wrote these words, "We declare that the basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government; but that the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." In the light of such a fundamental law, where does the court derive the power to change the whole tenor of the constitution in its most vital part, by a mere dictum. Is this court, the "whole body" of the people; and was the court's opinion, an authentic act of the "whole body" of the people, or was it a violation of the constitution. That instrument declares, "All free governments are instituted for the protection, safety, and happiness of the people; all laws therefore shall be made for the good of the whole" and then the people ordained, "and the burdens of the state ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens" (Art. 1, Sec. 2). Now comes the court, and decides, that these words were merely a piece of advice, injected into the instrument. Directly over these words, the constitution lays down this fundamental principle, "We do declare that the essential, and unquestionable rights, and principles, hereinafter mentioned shall be established, maintained, and preserved, and shall be a *paramount obligation* in all legislative, judicial and executive proceedings" (Preamble to the Constitution, Digest 1844 p. 44). When the court decides that the words "Ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens" are "merely advisory," and that "ought to be fairly distributed," may mean by implication, permission to tax one citizen, and exempt another, the court we say has not obeyed the paramount obligation resting upon it, to establish, maintain, and preserve the unquestionable right of equality of taxation. On the contrary, the court has questioned, overthrown, and at last destroyed that right, the most vital to any of us. Are we to believe that

when the people wrote the words, they intended to give the General Assembly power, or discretion, to place, under some pretence, the entire public burden of taxation, upon, for instance, the political opponents of the majority of the General Assembly--for this, under the court's decision can be done just as properly as that already done?

The court holds the clause "*ought to be distributed fairly among the citizens,*" to be advisory, not mandatory." (22 R. I. Reports 183); the court also holds that the "clause in question has been *understood to be directory,*" (22 R. I. Reports 184). The court is merely playing with words. Let me cite the lexicographers. Webster defines the word "advisory" as containing advice; as an "advisory council." Hence in the court's opinion, the people of Rhode Island must be a sort of advisory council to the General Assembly. The same authority defines the word "directory" as containing directions, enforcing, instructing, directorial; and the same authority defines the word "directorial" as *directive*. The Century Dictionary defines "advisory" as "having power to advise as their opinion is only advisory;" the same authority defines the word "directory" as guiding, or directing, directive; and the word "directive" as having the power of directing; causing to take, or, to occupy a *certain* direction; and the word "mandatory" as containing a command, or mandate, *directory*. The greatest of all authorities, Murray's New English Dictionary defines "advisory," as "having the attribute of advising;" and the word "directory" as serving, or tending to direct--*directive*; and it defines "directive," as having the quality or function of directing; authoritatively guiding; or ruling. Bouvier, the leading authority in legal lexicography, defines the word "directory" as "that which points out a course of proceedings" (Law Dict. 1, 424). But still more to the point comes Mr. Bouvier: "A declaratory statute," he says, "is one which is passed in order to put an end to a doubt, as to the meaning of another statute" (Law Dict. 2, 546). Listen to the words of the highest authority upon constitutional law in this country. "In all that we have said upon this subject (Constitutional Limits) we have assumed the constitutional provision to be mandatory" * * * "Such has been the view of the courts almost without exception." "The fact is this" (Mr. Cooley continues) "whatever constitutional provision can be looked upon as *directory merely*, is very likely to

be treated by the legislature as if it were devoid even of moral obligation" * * * "To say that a provision is *directory*, is to many persons, equivalent to saying that it is not law at all" * * * "If the legislature habitually disregard it, there is all the more urgent necessity that the courts enforce it." In the light of these great authorities what becomes of the opinion of the court, that the clause "is advisory," and "directory" but not mandatory? How in view of such playing with words can the court defend itself against its own opinion. These are its words. "A declaration of right, or duty sufficiently important to be embodied in the constitution should not be put aside as a mere generality if it is of such a character that effect can be given to it as the equivalent of a more positive statement" (22 R. I. 184). Had the court followed its own opinion would it now be possible to exempt one business, while taxing another?

Certain expressions used by Chief Justice Ames, in the opinion in the Dorrance Street case, which are used by the court in its opinion in the Craft's case, deserve examination in the light herein set forth. The language of Judge Ames is, "These words 'ought to be fairly distributed' were addressed to the General Assembly by way of advice and direction." Did Judge Ames intend to convey the idea that a direction by the people, to the Legislature, was not to be followed; or did Judge Ames, seriously think, or does anybody believe, that pieces of advice were injected into the "restrictions" of a constitution. Such an opinion is preposterous. Is a constitution of government interlarded with pieces of advice, to be considered, and reconsidered from week to week. From whatever standpoint such a statement is regarded, it is not tenable. Advice, which is directive is not advice, but a mandate. It is neither more, nor less than a contradiction in terms. "But the courts tread upon very dangerous ground when they venture to apply rules which distinguish directory and mandatory statutes to the provisions of a constitution" (Cooley Constitutional Limitations 93.)

The court holds "It is axiomatic that a law is to be held constitutional unless it violates a provision of the constitution" (R. I. Reports 22 p. 186). Can the constitution be held inviolate, in case powers can be injected into it, by implication? "The power to call a convention to revise the constitution is prohibited by *implication*" (Opinion R. I. Sup. Court, 1882, p. 6). "The power to tax *implies*

a power of exemption" (22 R. I. R. 183). Hence the power to exempt from taxation rests upon *implication*. Again "all judicial power is prohibited to the General Assembly by *implication* (Opinion of the R. I. Sup. Court 1854, p. 4.)

The interpolation of powers, not granted, into a constitution, by a court, seems to preclude the necessity for constitutional conventions, or even commissions. This same court has held that an implied (prohibition) is as effective as an express prohibition (Opinion on power to call a const. conven. 1883, p. 6). The same court held the very reverse in 1854. It held that had judicial power been intended to have been given to the General Assembly, the term judicial would have been used (Opinion on reversal of Dorr Sentence, p. 2). Suppose I apply the same law to exemptions. Had the people intended to have permitted exemptions of business men they would have said so. Mr. Cooley has stated the case very clearly. Under every constitution (he says) the doctrine of implication must be resorted to, in order to *carry out* the general grant of power, (Const. Limit. 77). Observe, "implication may be used to *carry out*, but never to destroy, the rights declared by a constitution." It is not necessary (Mr. Cooley says) in express terms to prohibit Legislatures from taking them (these rights) away (page 210). Still more strongly, Mr. Cooley says, "The absence of prohibition cannot by implication confer power." Such is the law; how can the opinion of the court in the Craft's case stand before it. It cannot. These words, as for instance, "ought to be fairly distributed" are, Mr. Cooley says "words of admonition addressed to the judgment and conscience of all persons in authority" (Const. Limit. 211).

Under this decision in the Craft's case, to exempt a rich business corporation, like the Grosvenors, from the burdens of public tax, while levying upon the property of poorer men, is not of such unfairness as to bring it within the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity. This is the court's opinion, "With no other restriction, if we assume it to be one, than the burden shall be fairly distributed. This clearly implies a reasonable power of exemption" (22 R. I. 188). Can we reason, that for a witness to tell the exact truth a reasonable amount of lying is necessary; and hence perjury is a virtue. It is an extraordinary proposition, that to tax fairly, exemptions of certain propertyholders are necessary. The clause in the constitution reads "the burdens of the state

ought to be fairly distributed;" this, the court holds, by "implication," to give the power, to the Legislature, to exempt certain business men from a public tax. Here is another specimen of the logic of the opinion. "But suppose the clause in question to be equivalent to the mandatory power, can we hold it to be a *limitation* on the power of exemption" (22 R. I. 187). The court has already held that *there is a limitation*, to wit, a *reasonable power* (22 R. I. 188.)

The court in both opinions in these East Providence cases, uses practically, this phrase, "The power to tax necessarily *implies* a power to exempt" property from taxation. It is the converse of the power to determine what property shall be the subject of taxation" (19 R. I. 270). Does a power to tax the whole body of the people, necessarily imply the power to exempt one-half of the whole body, thus doubling the burden of the other half? does the power to exempt a person *non compos mentis* from serving upon a jury, necessarily imply a power to exempt the Grosvenors? The court has the power to force a statute to fit the constitution: is the converse of the proposition true; can the court force the constitution to fit a statute? Almost at the opening of its opinion in the Craft's case, the court cites in support certain parts of an opinion already referred to given by Chief Justice Ames in a matter of damages, and benefits, to individuals in opening Dorrance street, in this city in 1856. It was claimed that the damages and benefits had been unfairly assessed, and hence were in violation of the clause of the constitution, to wit, "The burdens of the state ought to be fairly distributed." It was not shown that any man whose lands had been benefited had been exempted from the assessment. Concerning the application of the clause to those cases, the Court then held, "It is addressed rather to the General Assembly by way of advise, than to the courts by way of enforcing restraint." Therefore the present court holds the words to be "advisory"—hence "directory" but not "mandatory" and it also holds, that "The power to tax necessarily implies a power to exempt" and, hence when the Legislature exempts, it being a legislative power it is not the province of the court to interfere. But Chief Justice Ames although cited in support, does not sustain such reasoning. He held (4 R. I. 245), "Every man can see that a law unequally taxing one man's property over another's impairs in some sense the obligations of the contract under which

it is held, and takes it in some sense for public use, without the ordinary compensation of a just and equal government." The present court did not cite that opinion. Again, Chief Justice Ames held, "We do not mean to say that a law purporting to impose a tax, or burden may not be in its distribution of the burden both in design and effect so outrageously subversive to all the rules of fairness, as not to come so far within the provisions of this general clause as to enable the court to save the citizen from oppression by deciding it (the tax, or burden) to be void" (4 R. I. 230). Again, "There can be no doubt that an act of the General Assembly, not warranted by the constitutional powers vested in that body *cannot have the force of law*; and that it is the *duty of this court*, when properly called upon, so to declare (4 R. I. 240). Is it to be supposed, that the present court would hold, in plain English, that the exemption of certain business corporations from a public tax, was a power warranted by the constitution. On the contrary the injection by implication, is admission of its absence. Judge Ames continues, "With general truth we say that *every oppression and injustice* of the state, *violates* the spirit of the constitution, which was intended to confine (not extend) the action of the state within the limits of *equal justice* (4 R. I. 255). The present court can draw no support, for its Craft's judgment, from its former Chief Justice. Again, Judge Ames said, "The language in question (the burdens ought to be fairly distributed) can hardly be said to impose any restrictions upon the General Assembly *except what would be imposed by the fact of our free institutions*, and the general principles of constitutional law." Restrictions from doing what? making exemptions, or imposing taxes. But the words italicised are downright destruction for the Craft's opinion. "Where fundamental rights are declared by the constitution it is not necessary in express terms to prohibit the legislature from taking them away." (Cooley Const. Limits 210.) There is no use in wasting words; the opinion of Chief Justice Ames has been unfairly used; and a wrong meaning has been "inferred" from that which was cited.

The view of the present court, upon the matter of fairness is an eye-opener, when compared to the views of its former Chief Justice, Ames; "Perfect fairness would be to make all those who are benefitted by the burdens of the state bear them" * * * "and to extend in *due proportion* to every

individual according to this benefit" (4 R. I. 256). Does Chief Justice Ames sustain the exemption of business corporations from paying their proportions of a public tax. The proposition is absurd. But these views of the older court, the present court has not produced. Why did it not cite itself in the McTwiggan case, for the present Chief Justice was a party to it. Here are its own words, "If the assessors may omit from the assessment, and thereby exempt the property of one individual or corporation from the tax, they may another, and so on until half of the ratable property in the town is exempted from taxation, and they may thereby subject the other half to the whole burden of taxation for the public needs * * * this would clearly be contrary to the constitutional provision that the public burdens ought to be fairly distributed" (18 R. I. Reports 778). Does that sound like legalizing exemptions? But the court proceed. "The property of the Grosvenordale Company * * * subject to, and liable to, taxation * * * (the assessors) intentionally neglected to assess * * * and illegally exempted the corporation from the tax and assessment. Taking this allegation to be true, as on demurrer we must, we are of opinion that the assessment was clearly illegal" (18 R. I. 777). Such was the position of the court in October 1895.

In spite of the fact that Chief Justice Ames does not sustain the present action of the court, the latter holds that his words are entitled to great weight, as an interpretation of the constitution, not alone because he was eminent as a jurist, "but also from his prominence as a member of the General Assembly when the Constitution was adopted, giving him a peculiar opportunity to know the intended scope of its provisions" (22 R. I. 184). Mr. Ames had been a member of the Legislature only three months, when the convention, of which he was not a member, framed the instrument. He had seen exactly seventeen days service at the time of the framing; and precisely six days, after the framing, and before the adopting, in all, twenty-three days; during which time the proposed constitution had not been for one instant of time before that body. Moreover, the membership of Ames covered the earliest movements of the Dorr war, and as Quartermaster General, Ames was in constant service. But in this "peculiar opportunity to know" the present court runs squarely against another of its former Judges—Elisha R. Potter. Unlike Mr. Ames, Mr. Pot-

ter actually had "peculiar opportunity to know" for he was a member of the convention which formed the instrument, taking a daily active interest in the discussion of every section. Twenty years after the adoption Mr. Potter was the Senator from South Kingston, and chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate; the late Benjamin F. Thurston was his colleague on the committee.

On the 27th August, 1862, the Senate ordered printed a report by this committee on the "Right of a Legislature to grant a perpetual exemption from Taxation." It held this language, "If a legislature can irrevocably exempt a corporation from taxation, they can do the same with a town; for services to the state, they might exempt an individual and his descendants forever; for a sum paid down by way of commutation, they might exempt an individual, or a city forever; or they might exempt a part of the land in a town forever." Thereupon the Judiciary Committee puts this question, "Have the people ever given them (the General Assembly) such a power?" (Judiciary Com. Rept. 15). Here was a man, who positively had "*opportunity to know*," what the men who made the constitution, intended. Does it look like exemptions of business corporations from a public tax? Asking the question shows its absurdity. The words "perpetual," and "forever" used in the report have no special force; if the Legislature can exempt the Grosvenors for ten years, it can do the same for twenty years, if for twenty years, then a century; it is not a matter of time; it is eternity. The plain meaning of the people was this: It is not within human power to impose a tax with exact equality. Men hide their property, and perjure themselves by their personal returns: in these public burdens you *ought* to come as near to equal justice as it is possible for men to come.

The Court uses this language in its opinion, "By the statute in question the electors themselves make the exemption: *doubtless they see an advantage in it*." Then, continues the court, "Much has been said of late in form of the *referendum*, here is an example of it" (22 R. I. Reports 189). This does not appear to be, what the court declares, "an example of the referendum." Let us examine the situation. The General Assembly enact a statute in which it delegates the power to exempt, which it assumes the right to use, to the electors of towns; but these electors possess no power over the statute. By the *referendum* is meant that power pos-

sessed by the General Assembly of the whole body of the people, to revise, or destroy the legislation of their representatives. By the *referendum*, the people could destroy a statute, not execute it. "It shall stand for law, till the next General Assembly of all the people then and there to be considered whether any longer to stand yea, or no" (Code of 1647, p. 12). "The towns thus debating and concluding, the votes shall be collected and sealed up * * * and if the major vote determine the case, it shall stand as a law, till the next General Assembly then and there to be confirmed, or nullified" (Code of 1647, p. 13). If such is the *referendum*, as it certainly was, here in Rhode Island, the court is not quite happy in its definition of the word.

The court says, "The burden of other tax payers is not increased if the new property would not have come into the town without the exemption" (22 R. I. 190). Exactly what that means we do not know; the land was already in the town. It can be as logically argued, that the tax payers' burden would be reduced, by keeping the "new property" of the Grosvenor's out. The same court, the present Chief Justice, coinciding, held in the McTwiggan case, "That it is urged that the complainants are not injured because the present assessment on their property is no greater by reason of the exemption of the property of the Grosvenordale Company. Though this may be true of the assessment of the present year, if a portion of the ratable property in the town is exempted from taxation the burden must necessarily fall more heavily on the other ratable property in the town for the next, and subsequent years" (18 R. I. 778). The court in its latest opinion, cites its former opinion thus, "It was held that chapter 1088 Pub. Laws (allowing towns to exempt from tax business corporations) was not retroactive, and hence did not authorize the contract of April 11th, 1892 (22 R. I. 182). The court has held, the present Chief Justice assenting that chapter 1088, "was doubtless passed for the purpose of enabling the making of the (Grosvenor) exemption" (19 R. I. 271). If the action of the town was attempted to be made legal by that statute, which but for the statute was illegal, how is it now legal. It is simply impossible. The court has said that the original resolutions of the electors of East Providence "do not propose to exempt any property from taxation, but confer authority on the town council to exempt in accordance with the provisions of any act, or acts of

the General Assembly which might be passed authorizing the exemption (19 R. I. 271). Hence, that the acts, chapters 1088, 386 and 387 "were not retroactive" is so apparent, that everybody, save the court, must see it.

The present court holds, that, "Taxation being a legislative power, it is not the province of a court to review it (22 R. I. 183). On the same page, it cites its former Chief Justice, Ames, "that a law purporting to impose a tax upon a citizen might be so outrageously subversive of all rules fairness, as to enable the court to save the citizen from oppression, by declaring it void" (4 R. I. 230, 249). Hence the present court holds that exempting one business man, while levying upon another, is not "subversive of all rules of fairness." The handling of the question of fairness, by the court, is instructive. It holds that, "Conceding the power of the General Assembly to make exemptions (of *non compos jurors*) the question remains as to its fairness" (22 R. I. 189). But the court has before held that, "If exemptions are to be sustained only on the ground of fairness then the power of the General Assembly is no longer a question" (p. 185). It also declares that "We have a constitutional provision which necessarily leaves to the Legislature the mode of carrying it out, with no other restriction, if we assume it to be one, than that the burden shall be fairly distributed; this clearly implies a reasonable power of exemption, at least since distribution is not to be positive, but fair (22 R. I. 188). We should like to find any such constitutional provision as the court here describes. No such things exist in our copy. How the court expects us to understand the intended meaning of the word "positive" we do not know. Does fairness become positive by exempting a rich corporation, while levying upon the property of a poor man.

Because the General Assembly exempted certain men from service as jurors; and aged, or infirm men from military service; and Quakers from bearing arms; and because such exemptions have been continued without question, the court thus reasons: "If they are to be sustained only on the ground of fairness then the power of the General Assembly to make exemptions (of business corporations?) is no longer a question (22 R. I. 185). Is there no difference between the exemption of an aged and infirm man from military service, and the exemption of the Grosvenors from a public tax? Is there no difference between the exemption of a town poor

house, or a town school house and a cotton mill. Sophistry means the using of a word in one sense in the premise and in another, and very different sense in the conclusion. Such is the reasoning of the Court. If the people submit to the exemption of the Town's Poor House; or the Town's School House, the court holds *ipso jure*, they must submit to the exemption of all hereafter to be built, cotton manufactories; or, because the people submit to the exemption of a person *non compos mentis* for a jury, it follows that they must submit to the exemption of all brewing works hereafter to be built.

"There is no reason, however, why the law should not take notice of peculiar views held by some classes of people, which unfit them for certain public duties, and excuse them from the performance of such duties: as Quakers, are excused from military duty, and persons denying the right to inflict capital punishment, are excused from juries in capital cases. These, however, are in the nature of exemptions, and they rest upon considerations of obvious necessity" (Cooley Const. Limits, 484).

Upon the question of fairness in taxing one man, while exempting another, the court uses this language. It may be said that it is unfair to tax one whose factory is built while a new competitor is exempt; this seems at first glance to be so, and in the case of McTwiggan we said that it *would be* illegal, but the Acts were not then before us" (22 R. I. 190). Was the court to *assist* "a new competitor?" The court in the case McTwiggan decided that it was illegal. The court is juggling with stern facts. Why were the "Acts (Pub. Laws, Chapters 385, 387) not then before us". Because the decision was given 28 Oct. 1895, while the "Acts" in question were not enacted until the 21st and 22d of April 1896. The only possible inference is that had the Acts been then before us, our action would have been different. Hence the court admits the retroactive purpose of the "Acts" which it has decided "Are not unconstitutional" (22 R. I. Rep. 190).

Mr. William Williams, of Bristol, R. I., a member of the State Board of Agriculture, contributes a paper, to the report of that society, for 1899, on, "Taxation in its relation to Farmers." The author says "Rhode Island has a law upon its statute books that is notoriously unconstitutional" (State Report 1899, 329). Under the present decision, in the Crafts case, Mr. Williams must change his essay; almost at the beginning of his paper

he quotes these words, "The power to tax is the power to destroy." No reference is given but they are from Chief Justice Marshall. They are indeed the words of Marshall, existing in the opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case Providence Bank vs. Billings, and Pitman (4 Peters U. S. Report 599). These are the exact words of the court, "A power to tax the bank may unquestionably be carried to such an excess as to take all its profits, and still more than its profits for the use of the state, and consequently destroy the institution." If Chief Justice Marshall was right, where has the opinion of the court in the Crafts' case now left the people of Rhode Island? The court has said, "Taxation being a legislative power, it is not the province of the court to revise it." Again, "The language in question can hardly be said to impose any restrictions" (22 R. I. Reports 183, 184). It must then follow, that against this "Power to destroy" the people have now no remedy, the ballot being within the control of the power to exempt the voter.

Let me for a moment dwell upon the frequent use of the auxiliary verb "ought," six times used in the Declaration of Rights. Sec. 2, "The burdens of the state *ought* to be fairly distributed." Sec. 5, "Every person *ought* to find a certain remedy." Sec. 5, "He *ought* to obtain right and justice freely and without purchase." Sec. 8, "All punishments *ought* to be proportioned to the offence." Sec. 9, "All persons imprisoned *ought* to be bailed, unless &c." Sec. 11, "A debtor *ought* not to be continued in prison, unless fraud, &c." In four of these cases no power short of Omnipotence could perform the duty had the word "shall" been used; and that doubtless was the reason why the convention used the word "ought." As hereinbefore stated, it is beyond human power to levy a tax equally upon all men; Omnipotence alone could do it; hence had the word "shall" been used, no tax which men could assess could legally stand. The use of the word "fairly," by the Commission of Revision of 1895, is ambiguous. Moreover under the present opinion of the court, it destroys the word "shall" (22 R. I. Reports 184). In Section 5, above noted it reads, "He ought to obtain right and justice freely and without purchase." Under this new opinion, the word "ought" being merely advisory, a man buys a verdict. What is the remedy. The word "ought" refers to "He," the person. In Section 2 the word "ought" refers to the action of the General

Assembly. The directive force is precisely alike in both cases. This opinion of the court has changed the constitution in five different places. Mr. Cooley says constitutions "constitute an authoritative statute subject to no modifications, or repeals except by the people themselves (Const. Limit. 315). Under these decisions all the directive, or restrictive force comprized in the word "ought" and "ought not" are wiped away by the court, and "do as you please" written there. In the Constitution of Massachusetts, these words, in precisely the same sense are used twelve (12) times; and no court in that state has ever held them to be merely pieces of advice, or "merely advisory."

The Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case *Wilkinson vs. Leland*, in considering the powers of the Rhode Island General Assembly under the limitless bounds of the charter uses this language, "That government can scarcely be dreamed free where the rights of property are left solely dependent upon the will of a Legislative body." Again, "The fundamental maxims of a free government seem to recognize that the rights of personal liberty and private property shall be held sacred." The opinion continues, "No court of justice, in this country, would be warranted in assuming that the power to violate, and disregard them, a power so repugnant to the common principle of justice and civil liberty; *lurked under any general grant of legislative authority; or ought to be implied from any general expressions of the will of the people.*" In the light of these judgments, which rest firmly upon human reason, given by the highest court in this country, what can be said in defence of the opinion of the Rhode Island court giving to the General Assembly the power to exempt its political friends, and tax its political enemies. Is such a decision in line with the force of the "fact of our free institutions" which Chief Justice Ames cited? Most certainly no.

By a strange transformation, that power, established by the constitution, the Supreme Court, whose "paramount obligation," the constitution declares shall be to "maintain and preserve" certain "rights and principles" inherent in man, and therein set forth,—by a strange transformation I say, this court from being a power to preserve, has become a court, to destroy. It has given to the General Assembly the unlimited power to tax, which Chief Justice Marshall herein quoted, said, was "the power to destroy;" and it has given to the General Assembly the power

to exempt, which greatly increases its power to destroy. Such are the conditions, and questions which now confront the people of Rhode Island. Political matters have been allowed, to either drift, or to be manipulated for ulterior purposes, until this final condition has been reached. How it can be remedied is not now apparent; but we believe, as Thomas Jefferson believed concerning human slavery, "The hour of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. It will come. If not brought on by the generous energy of our own minds, it will come by the bloody process of St. Domingo."

The court appeals, to history to sustain its opinion. I also appeal. That body, which we now call the General Assembly, was so named in the King's Charter. Whether by design, or otherwise we do not know; but it was, under the conditions, misleading; and became ultimately dangerous. It was the name which from the foundation of the colony had been given to those periodical gatherings of the whole Body of the People for legislative, or elective purposes; and never to the representatives of the "Whole Body." Two very different bodies; one the sovereign power; the other merely representative, came in time to mean, to common minds, the same. Hence there grew, in time, the idea, fostered by the General Assembly, that the "Whole Body of the People" could not meet for political action, save upon the invitation of their representatives. The call for a General Assembly of the Whole Body, made 25 Nov. 1663, was the last call made, until that, forced by the revolution of 1842, the outcome of the "Dorr War." The General Assembly began with its birth these usurpations of power which for nearly two centuries were continued, growing more and more virulent until a revolution became an accomplished fact. Let me present a condensed summary of a few of these usurpations. The most effective was in May 1665, when the Legislature fixed the qualifications of a voter; in July 1664 it created itself into a court for Judicial Action; in 1650 it refused appeals to the English Courts, thus being the sole legislator, and the court of last resort; it established primogeniture in 1719; in 1723 it made the possession of land the prime factor in the elective franchise; in 1740 it issued unlimited quantities of irredeemable paper money; in 1705 it created itself into a Court of Equity; think of what such a court would have been under the Anthony, and Sprague, Senatorial elections; in 1765

it legislated to itself the control of the power of taxation; in 1766 it exempted religious houses and lands from a public tax; in 1786 it took away the right of trial by jury; in 1787 it destroyed the court which would not sustain it in such an action; in 1789 it annulled contracts between parties; in 1791 it permitted certain political men to collect compound interest, not so nominated in the bond; in 1795 it exempted freemen, or voters, from taking the oath against bribery; this species of exemption the court in the Crafts' decision did not use as a proof of a power to exempt by the General Assembly; in 1792 it made a retroactive statute, which gave validity to a void transaction; in 1822 it denied access to the courts, as plaintiffs, to all persons without land; a landless man could be made defendant, but could not be a plaintiff. Such is a brief summary of an extended study of the development of constitutional government in Rhode Island. Things came at last to a revolution; the outcome of which was, the crude constitution of 1542. This instrument was intended to fix some limit to the power of General Assembly; and a court was created to exercise this restrictive power, over a body which adjudicated the very laws which it enacted; and in one case, in 1792, enacted a law, to fit a case, decided two years before the enactment; how different is the present action of the General Assembly in the Grosvenor exemption cases now sustained by the very court created to restrict the legislative power?

These great wrongs all arose from the usurpation of the power to fix the qualifications of electors in 1665. The present court has by its decision in the Crafts case placed in the hands of the General Assembly a greater power, than that, usurped in 1665. In a moment the court has overthrown every safeguard in the constitution; for the power to tax, or to exempt, or both, at will, covers them all; and the relations existing between the court, and the Legislature under the Charter of the King, are now restored under a constitution. We have an Executive stripped of all power; a

court whose "paramount obligation" it was, and now is, to preserve the private rights suggested in the constitution; and lastly a legislature supposed to be controlled by a constitution, and this court, but against which all safeguards are now gone.

This paper may be fitly brought to an end by two apt citations laid before the court, by Mr. Tillinghast, counsel for the nominal plaintiff, Crafts. The first is from an opinion of Chief Justice Appleton of Maine. "The essence of the whole proceeding by the legislature, and the town is, to exempt particular manufacturing establishments from taxation, while other property shall remain subject to taxation" * * * The effect of such a principle would be to give the legislature power to assess all taxes upon any particular species of property, and thus render it valueless, or in other words to confiscate it for the public good, or convenience, or whim." The second citation is from an opinion of Mr. Justice Miller, now dead, but at the giving of this opinion one of the judges of the U. S. Supreme Court. "This power to tax can as readily be employed against one class of individuals and in favor of another, so as to ruin the one class, and give unlimited wealth to the other, if there is no *implied limitation* to the uses for which the power may be exercised; * * * To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less robbery because it is done under the form of law, and is called taxation; this is not legislation; it is a decree, under legislative forms." Such is the result of the decision of the Appellate Court of Rhode Island, in the Crafts case, on the people of the state, and upon their property. The principle of the law is concisely stated by Sir William Blackstone, "So great is the regard of the law for private property that it will not authorize the *least violation* of it: no not even for the general good of the whole community" (Commentary par. 139).

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HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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VOL. 17
No. 25

Saint John's Commandery has recently published a "Brief History, Charter and By-Laws, and List of Members," from its organization to the present time. This issue is the 3d edition. The first was in 1893; the second in 1897; and the third, in 1900. This last edition has been much enlarged, new matter being added; and also three interesting illustrations: first, a portrait of Thomas Smith Webb, founder of this Commandery, and its first Eminent Commander. This Commandery has in its possession the first Templar banner ever displayed in this country. It was carried in the procession, on the 9th January, 1890; the occasion being the obsequies of Washington; a picture in fac simile of this banner forms the second illustration. The third is also a fac-simile of the Charter of St. John's Commandery granted in 1895; but the Commandery had existed unchartered three years when this charter was granted. It was organized in 1892. It is the oldest in this country; there had been one or two before it, but they ceased to exist, while the St. John's became permanent; hence the interest in the coming centennial of its existence, which will be celebrated here in a few months. These facts are taken from the third edition of the "Brief History" above mentioned, and are signed therein G. H. B. which letters are a suggestion for the name George H. Burnham. With a view of giving assistance to the writers for this Centennial, but upon no suggestion from any of them, the present writer began overhauling that which has been written about the founder of the Commandery, Thomas Smith Webb. To that end the writer applied to the custodian of the "library" of the

Grand Lodge; not a book, nor pamphlet could be seen, nor could a fact be learned; the writer was forced to apply at Boston, from whence, by the next returning post, came back a perfect answer to every inquiry. Such a condition is a disgrace to those who manage the "library" of the Grand Lodge here. The stuff printed here about Mr. Webb is a mess of the merest nonsense. It was first written by the late Reuben A. Guild, Librarian Emeritus of the B. U. Library, and printed in the early volumes of the Free Masons Repository but I am, at this moment unable to cite the page; subsequently Mr. Guild rewrote it for the R. I. Biographical Cyclopædia (1881) and from these papers every following writer has drawn many supposed facts. All this should now be corrected, and something written, based upon substantial research, and not mere thoughtless guess work. Let St. John's Commandery now do something and do it well, for its first Eminent Commander.

The Providence Journal, which for four years, has denounced any man who believed in the re-monetization of silver as little better than a fool, or an anarchist now has the unlimited gaul to print an editorial, (12th December), in which occurs these words: "The Cabinet has taken up the consideration of the currency conditions in the Philippines—a subject of great consequence which could not possibly be longer neglected. A plan to coin silver is to be adopted. Then continues this "Honest Polak" organ, "under this plan it would be arranged, of course, that a specific value in gold would be assumed for the new coins

by requiring the banks or the treasury to pay gold for silver at all times in the prescribed ratio, or to pay silver for gold in the same ratio when the silver was in demand." That is neither more, nor less than a re-monetization of silver. A scheme which when Mr. Bryan was robbed of an election this invaluable editor pronounced dead, and which only a month later it advocates. A "fifty-cent" dollar, but how such a coin can be made I cannot see, for if it is a dollar, how can it be fifty cents, is to be made with which to pay the Luzon people for their work, or their goods; and a "hundred cent dollar with which these same people must pay their debts to us. Of course, so honorable a scheme will soon end the war. This wise editor, seeing in cold type the inevitable line of his argument comes again to the question, on the 14th December, and attempts to destroy his own work of four days before. This is a specimen of his success: "The cost of the exchange of gold into silver has fallen, as it must always fall, on the products of the silver using country; it has proved simply an additional item of expense for the producer to meet." Why will not men look at these two propositions from

the same newspaper and give them their just deserts. Such illustrations of honesty and dishonesty should be kept further apart.

The interference here by the Appellate Judges in the amounts of verdicts given by juries has come to be a constant practice, but only to cut down—never to increase the amounts. Here is a little story which illustrates such work: "A servant is taken up under a mistake and carried to a better house than his own; is fed with better provisions than he had of his own; and is treated better than he would have been treated when at home; yet he brings an action of false imprisonment and has 300 pounds sterling given in damages. It was more than he could earn for years; but the court said: "We are not the judicature to determine, as to the deliberate judgment of a jury upon such a subject as this; have the Jury exercised their judgment or is there any imputation upon their conduct except the idea of the compensation not being proportioned. Not at all. I cannot prescribe to the Jury what I think is the value of personal liberty." Well, can the Judges any more properly do so in the destruction of a

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TRANSACTS
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BUSINESS.

woman's cheek; or of a man's loss of his legs. For this story see Patter-son's "*Commentaries on the Liberty of the Subject*," vol. 2 p. 199; and for the case itself see "*Fabrigas vs. Mostyn* (English) 20 St. Tr. 182."

With big headings, the *Journal* of the 7th Inst. says, "*The States Claims*—The auditor has approved \$73,822.01 of the amount submitted for the Equipment of Volunteers in Spanish war" all of which is exactly what it printed June 13th, last, since which time not another cent of the enormous junketing bills of certain young men, has been allowed; moreover, their names, and the amounts of their swindles are now withheld by the government. The amount thus used by these friends of Gov. Dyer, and now refused by the auditor, but which this state paid, is \$37,300.41.

Mr. George D. Smith, 4 East 42nd St., New York City, has recently published an excellent catalogue of rare, or curious, books, autographs, &c., largely relating to America. No. 42 is the "*True History of Deacon Giles' Distillery*." This was published anonymously, and created a profound sensation among religiously inclined liquor dealers. Rev. George B. Cheever

was the author of it. It is now very rare.

It would be a difficult thing, to write so long an article concerning the Harris Collection of American Poetry, as the last Sunday *Journal* printed, and get into it more untruths than were there included. It is besides "pleasing" to the book dealers here to see the University sending men to other cities to buy books, while refusing to buy here even at junk prices. A very rare Tract, concerning the College itself, published in the 18th century, was offered by a dealer here to this Library, at the merely nominal price of 40 cents. But the Library, while never having even seen a copy, refused the paltry sum.

Another immense scientific medical discovery comes to bring dis—, no honor, and renown, to medical men. The *Medical Times* thus refers to it "The important discovery has been made that the filaria of Elephantiasis like the malarial organism has been found in the Proboscis of the Mosquito." The d—l, what an escape Providentially the people living in Providence have had. Elephantia—Elephantiasme—Eliaphas—Lazari morbus vel malum—Phœniceus morbus—

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Arabum, etc. Gee-whiz! what an escape.

The writer thanks Mrs. H. J. Rowth for the recently published 24th Annual Report of the Providence Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and the 26th Annual Report of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for preservation in a Rhode Island Historical Library gathered to preserve just such local history.

Chief Justice Stiness has discovered that as a Judge he can revise the constitution, which as a commissioner the people of Rhode Island twice stopped him from doing.

The attachment of small wages of labor for debts, deprives men from all inducement to work, and is besides of no value to creditors, but simply a scheme to make money by a lot of "shystering" lawyers. To all working men who are so unfortunate as to fall behind in money it will be pleasing to know of the failure of the first case brought to destroy the law. The Appellate Court has sustained the law.

The *Saturday Evening Post* has in its Christmas number, an article by His Excellency Mr. Russell Sage, en-

titled the "Gospel of Saving." Among other specimens of his own philosophy he gives us these for our own use: "Be honest." "Always have the courage to tell the truth." There is a money making sounds to those clever ideas, but about the most costly thing for a really poor man to do is "to tell the truth" and "be honest." It is because His Excellency has always avoided every suspicion of either that he became able to buy out Henry Ward Beecher.

The recent reconstruction of the constitution of Rhode Island by the Crafts, or Crafty case, is curious reading under the light of the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, in a case just decided. The Legislature had made a law interfering with the local town governments. The court said that "usurpation of power or the exercise of power in disregard of the express provision or plain intent of the Constitution cannot be sustained under the pretence of a liberal or enlightened interpretation, or in deference to the judgment of the Legislature or some supposed necessity. The purpose and object of the section in question, said the Judge, "is to secure to the several recognized civil and political divisions of the State the right of local self-government, and this right can-

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not be taken from them and the inhabitants disfranchised by any act of the Legislature, or any or all of the departments of the State Government combined." The sound philosophy underlying this principle was thus expressed by the court.

"This right of self-government lies at the foundation of our institutions, and cannot be disturbed or interfered with, even in respect to the smallest of the divisions into which the State is divided for governmental purposes, without weakening the entire foundation; and hence it is a right not only to be carefully guarded by every department of the Government, but every infraction or evasion of it to be promptly met and condemned, especially by the courts, when such acts become the subject of judicial investigation." In the light of this action by the highest State Court in this country, how does this change by "Implication" of the Rhode Island Court appear—actually overthrowing a government, or putting a government into the hands of a clique.

In the light of the New York decision read from the 22 R. I. Reports, 196, the Rhode Island Court's decision in the Newport Police case, by which local self-government of towns, which

was "planted" when the colony was "planted" was destroyed with a breath.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, the well-known Financial Editor, London, England, informs us that the scheme of imposing a gold currency upon India has broken down. The facts of the case seem to bear him out in this statement. "After the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver rupees, the plan was to accumulate a gold reserve by which to hold the outstanding rupees up to a fixed gold interchangeability, and to melt down such rupees as came into the government treasury in the course of the operations and sell the bullion for more gold with which to redeem more silver rupees. It has been difficult, however, to force the gold into circulation. The natives are unfamiliar with that kind of money, and in a country where labor is paid six cents a day, a gold sovereign becomes an impossible element in the common circulation. The upshot of the whole matter is that the Indian government has been forced into the coinage of silver rupees on its own account, and is now as busily at work adding to the silver circulation of India as it was awhile ago in

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Haye's American Journal of Medical science, vols. 1 to 88, from 1827.

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reducing the same." Of course, Mr. Frewen must have blundered for the entire population of the south country was congratulated by Mr. R. G. Hazard eighteen months ago, more or less, that *India was on a gold basis*. Since two millions of men have starved to death since Hazard's talk. He must have meant "a cold basis."

The Boston *Herald* is still giving men the results which came to them the following the *Herald's* straddling advice. This from 19th November:

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The rush to accomplish new and greater combinations of capital since the election gives a color of confirmation to the assertion that the Republican party is the special friend and protector of the trusts. There could be no surer indication that harmful political hostility is not feared under the conditions that are provided for the next four years. Whether this sudden tremendous development of the tendency to concentrate industries and transportation in the control of a few having practical monopoly of immensely profitable necessities of the life of the people bodes good or ill must in time be clearly demonstrated. According as it does

one or the other will be the popular satisfaction or the popular discontent. The supreme test will come in the matter of living conditions, whether the wages of dependent workers of controlling monopolies—the real wages as gauged by purchasing power—are higher or lower. If there were any probability that the elements which are pushing forward to new conditions so eagerly cared for counsel, we should be disposed to say: "Not so fast, good friends." There is a limit to a people's endurance of conditions that seem to be oppressive through an unjust distribution of the increment of men's toil.

The *Evening Post*, Nov. 19th, has this profound remark, editorially, on gold: "The essential quality of gold is the fact which distinguishes it from all other substances in, or upon the earth—is that it constitutes purchasing power." Is not this purchasing power of gold a legal quality given to it by men?—and hence not an essential quality pertaining to the metal. Most assuredly it is so. There are a good many things said in the *Post* articles which need the pricking of a pen. The same paper in a note on Bryan, says: "Democratic

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My own publication, but the loss if any, to be borne by Ex-Gov. Dyer. Five hundred copies were printed. No sooner was the book ready than the late William P. Blodget, bought a copy, and gathering around him in the office of the Gaspee Insurance Company a group of cronies, read discussed and ridiculed the book. The book was killed, and indeed so too was the Gaspee Insurance Company. At last the account was made up, and Ex-Gov. Dyer fulfilled his word to me—he paid me—but only actual cost. I made not one cent. Upwards of 300 copies were delivered to him. The book has disappeared. I have been told that it was cremated and the ashes spread upon the waters of the sea; but how true it is I do not know. I have but a single copy for sale.

Congressmen left him far in the rear. Now this may be wholly deplorable. Mr. Bryan may be a weak candidate through a cruel misunderstanding of his personality. He may be suffering like Aristides from being TOO just. That must be the reason why the *Post* supported Mr. Hanner.

The President of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, recently asked Charles Francis Adams for his views of the single tax. The reply of Mr. Adams is too long for BOOK NOTES, but here is the opening: "I might say a good deal in regard to one strong argument in its favor. I refer to the moral side of the question. But I shall refrain from more than a slight reference to it.

On this moral side, which to my mind is the most important side of all, there can, so far as I see, be but one way of looking at the thing. The single tax would be an enormous improvement over the existing system, or over any other system which I think could be devised. It would reduce taxation to a basis of absolute certainty and fairness, rendering evasion impossible. A complete stop would thus be put to the whole system of cheating, and consequent un-

just transfer of a burden from those who have no conscience to those who have a conscience—from those who can escape the law to those who cannot escape the law—which is the unanswerable argument against the continuance of the present system—a system which puts a confessed, because quite undeniable, premium on perjury; and no system which puts a premium on perjury admits of justification.

This argument alone to my mind would be conclusive in favor of the single tax. Any possible amount of wrong or injury it might incidentally inflict would to my mind be little more than dust in the balance compared with the advantage which would result, after the thing fairly adjusted itself, from the complete freedom it would bring about from all temptation to evasion and false swearing. From the moral point of view, consequently, there do not seem to be any two sides to the question: and the moral point of view is in my judgment the all-important point of view.

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It is a fine illustration of the educated still of book collectors that this excessively rare book, long advertised here, remains unsold. On the 19th February, 1897, there was sold at Libbie's "The First English Illustrated Edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin," London 1853, at \$8.50. That it was not the first illustrated English edition is shown, by my offer of a copy a year earlier in date. It will be many years before men may see another copy in like fine condition offered for sale at this low price.

"OLD HICKORY."

Biography of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, formerly Major-General in the Army of the United States, by Philo A. Goodwin. 12 mo. Hartford 1832; well bound in calf

with the excellent portrait, by Wood, engraved by Kellogg. \$ 1.00

It is a veritable book of history, giving minute accounts of General Jackson's military successes, both at New Orleans, and among the Indians; and also of his most exciting political action making his administration permanent historical. The last pages in the book are given to anecdote.

In 1880, Prof. S. R. Gardiner, of King's College, London, published a little book, entitled *English History for Young Folks A. D. 55-1880*, thus covering the entire period of English History from the landing of Julius Caesar to our own time. To know something of English History is now a positive necessity for business men, the path of the United States is now a winding one among the nations of the earth. The hermit life is ended and a new epoch opens a new century. Buy and read this admirable little book. Mr. Rider will sell a copy for.....50 cts

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An interesting little collection of (five) printed relics of our war with Mexico, arranged in a neatly folio book in half morocco binding is for sale by Mr. Sidney Rider. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought on the 8th and 9th of command of the Mexican forces. Shortly after these battles Santa Anna issued his "*Exposicion del General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna a sus Compatriotas, con motivo del programa proclamado para la verdadera regeneracion de la Republica.*" It is a boardside 14x20 date "Agosto 16 de 1846," and forms one of this collection. Another is *El*

Cangrejo, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico. Sabado 3 de Junio 1838. It contains six carefully prepared articles on the "Exigencias Nacionales." Another is a small newspaper "*El Soldado de la Patria—Periodico politico y militar—*published at "Viernes 5 de Febrero de 1847." The City of Mexico was captured by the U. S. forces 14th September 1847. The specimen, "*El Soldado*," is number 9, volume 1. Lastly are two specimens of an American newspaper started by John H. Peoples, in the City of Mexico, eighteen days after the capture. The *Daily American Star*. It was published every day except on Mondays. For this small, but most interesting, and historically valuable collection the price is \$6.50 by post, or express prepaid.

